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Pages 1-8

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THE CURRENCY BILL DEAD

Was Killed by the House in an Unexpected Manner.

DONE ON A TEST VOTE ON A RULE

House Refused to Second Demand for Previous Question—No Help for Treasury from This Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Precisely what was expected by everybody, except Mr. Springer, happened in the House to-day. Not exactly in the way it was looked for, but to the same end. Before the Committee on Rules offered its programme for bringing the Carlisle Currency bill substitute to a vote, it was considered possible that the rule would be carried by a few votes, and that some of the members who would vote for the rule would then seize the opportunity to vote to kill the bill by striking out its enacting clause. The House saved time by refusing the rule, thus dispensing with several roll calls and saving time for the consideration of appropriation bills.

There was not much disappointment. The friends of the bill knew that it was weak in votes, Mr. Springer may not have so thought, but he is apt to be buoyant in his advocacy of anything that he takes up. The Speaker and Gen. Catchings were both apprehensive that the order would precipitate the defeat of the bill and perhaps ruin all chance for the success of any currency legislation the House might initiate. The Republicans hoped for a defeat to the Secretary, just because that would be a defeat of the Democratic Administration. When they come to think about what they are to do with the currency problem when they take it up in the Spring, they are not so comfortable. Mr. Bland, who was interested to-day only in the chances of a free-coinage bill, declares that he believes the Republicans in the House will have no difficulty in agreeing upon a bill, but that the Senate will prove to be troublesome. He says that any one can see that silver will control the Senate. The new Senators from Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho will be silver men without reservation or exception. If the Republicans try to get a bill through that is not very Democratic, they will run against the silver column, and they will find it immovable.

Representative William L. Wilson regards the outcome in the House as decisive of the fate of currency legislation in the Fifty-third Congress. For about the same reason as that indicated in the dispatch to The New-York Times of yesterday, he says the President must call an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The course of the Democratic Senators in allowing themselves to be prevented from passing any bill to which the Republicans may object will prevent, he believes, the passage of his bill to remove the one-tenth of a cent differential duty against bounty-paid sugars, the cause of our commercial trouble with Germany.

"And as for the currency legislation," said Mr. Wilson, "it does not seem to me to be practical to pass any law to reform the currency. In fact, as I look at the situation, I do not see how it is possible to avoid an extra session of the next Congress. I have had no conversation with the President upon this subject. I do not know what his views may be. I do not assume to speak with any authority of him. But, speaking as I would if I were in the place of the President, I must say that I can see no way in which an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress can be avoided.

"I certainly, if I were the President of the United States, would not remain here for nine months and assume the responsibility for the continued issue of bonds in order to maintain the Government. It seems to me that the proper Democratic policy is to enact some currency legislation in this Congress which will relieve the Government from its embarrassment. But if that shall prove to be impossible, it seems to me that the only course for the President to pursue is to call the next Congress together, and to inform it that he has appealed in vain to the Fifty-third Congress for legislation which is necessary to save the Government from embarrassment, and that, having failed in that, he will ask the Fifty-fourth Congress to attempt to do the work which the Fifty-third Congress has failed to accomplish."

Mr. Aldrich, in entire ignorance of the ground of Germany's retaliatory course, or in cool disregard of the facts, declares that the troubles of the Democrats arise from the repeal of the McKinley law and the abrogation of the reciprocal arrangements. So it is plain that he will soon be called upon, as a member of the Republican Party in the Senate, to offer not only a currency plan, but to propose some legislation intended to repair our commercial fortunes. The Republican performances will be observed by a critical and exacting people. It is a people, too, that has been inspired with great expectations of the Republicans. It remains to be seen whether the Republican show will fulfill the promise of the bill boards.

A MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE.

Extraordinary Meeting of Finance Committee This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The sentiment in the Senate in favor of a currency bill has proved to be sufficiently strong to bring about an extraordinary meeting of the Finance Committee. Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the committee, after a consultation with leading Democrats of both houses, issued his call this afternoon for a meeting to be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow. A member of the committee who does not care to have his name mentioned in connection with the subject, said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that the object of the meeting was to ascertain if possible what prospect there was of securing the passage in the present session of a currency bill.

"The committee realizes the difficulties which lie in the path of successful financial legislation," this Senator said, "but it also knows that there is a growing sentiment in favor of a bill which shall relieve the present financial situation. So far as the Democratic members of the committee are concerned, I am convinced that most of them would be willing to support a bill which would improve the condition of the country. A great obstacle to successful action, in my view, is the attitude of the silver men on both sides of the chamber, most of whom declare that nothing short of unlimited coinage would receive their support. We all know that it would be impossible to enact a law reflecting the views of both sound-money men and the advocates of free silver, and the question which will confront the majority in the Senate will be whether a compromise measure can receive the necessary number of votes. Personally, I am not very sanguine of success, for I know that the silver men believe that the best way to bring about leg-

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FOR SELLING CIGARETTES TO BOYS

Mrs. John Balter Summoned to Court on Complaint of Principal Casey of Grammar School No. 83.

Mrs. Balter, wife of John Balter, the stationer and cigar dealer of 1,979 Third Avenue, was in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon on a summons issued at the instance of Principal James J. Casey of Grammar School No. 83, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Casey has made numerous complaints against the cigarette vendors in the neighborhood of his school, alleging that they have sold their wares indiscriminately to the pupils.

The cigar store of which the Balters are the owners is just around the corner from the school, and during the noon recess and after school, it is said, the boys have been allowed to spend their odd pennies there for cigarettes, getting two for a cent.

Mrs. Balter professed ignorance as to why she was summoned to court, and when told the reason she said that she did not know that there was a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors. A hearing will be had at 2 o'clock to-day.

HE JOURNEYED FAR TO OBTAIN REVENGE

Went from Denver to Norristown to Whip an Insurance Agent.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 9.—Samuel V. Newell of Central City, Col., made an assault with brass knuckles on E. S. McPherson, an insurance agent, this afternoon. McPherson formerly resided at Central City, and was befriended by Newell, who is a well-known politician. The latter secured several letters from McPherson to Mrs. Newell, which angered him.

Newell left Denver Saturday night with the intention of coming 2,200 miles to give McPherson a beating. In this he succeeded. On arriving in Philadelphia, he registered at the Colonnade Hotel under an assumed name, and had his mustache dyed. He procured a wig to further disguise himself. He arrived in Norristown this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and proceeded at once to McPherson's office.

McPherson did not recognize Newell on account of the disguise and was taken by surprise. He was knocked down by a blow on the forehead with the knuckles, and was badly bruised. In the scuffle Newell lost his wig and his identity was revealed.

Newell was taken into custody, but was not locked up. McPherson did not appear against him and he was discharged. Newell showed several letters to the Chief of Police which had been written by McPherson to his wife, which disclosed their relations. Newell left for Philadelphia to take the 8:50 train for Pittsburg, where his wife is now visiting relatives. She was unaware of his visit here.

TRIALS OF NAVAL CADETS

The Superintendent Given Power to Order General Court-Martials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has been given the power, hitherto confined to fleet commanders and to the Navy Department itself, to order general court-martials for the trial of cadets. The head of the Naval Academy has hitherto been able to make inquiries into the misconduct of cadets only by a summary court, limited in its penalties to one of eight sentences The general court-martial, before which serious offenses are brought, has broader powers.

The necessity of general courts at the will of the Superintendent may have been made apparent by the recent experience of the Secretary in the case of Cadet Dennett, declared at Annapolis by a board of officers as entitled to dismissal for "gouging," the offense not being made out by any evidence taken or kept during the inquiry. The Superintendent, in his power to order general court-martials, has a right which is not accorded commandants of navy yards and stations.

WAITING IN THE COLD TO SECURE HOMES

A Line of Land Seekers Anxious to Locate Claims on Government Land.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 9.—Eight thousand acres of the forfeited Ontonagon and Brule lands will be thrown open to settlers to-morrow morning.

A dozen men wrapped in fur coats and blankets are standing in line in front of the Government building. Some have boxes and lanterns, others have no heat except that supplied by their clothing.

The first man took his place Monday at noon. The temperature is below zero, but the men will hold out, if possible, until to-morrow morning. The late-comers will get as good land as the men who have exposed themselves to three days and nights of severely cold weather.

FOUR FIREMEN INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION

Several Business Houses and a Bank Burned at Union City, Penn.

UNION CITY, Penn., Jan. 9.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Cooper and Carroll blocks, Cooper's Bank, Hays & Son's hardware store, Lewis & Carroll's clothing store, Smiley Brothers' dry-goods store, and Canfield's drug store. The total loss is about $40,000; insurance about one-half.

An explosion in Canfield's drug store during the progress of the fire blew out a wall and seriously injured four firemen. Their names are Dan Conway, Norman Anderson, William Raffold, and Chief Wager.

Place for Young Mr. Lauterbach.

District Attorney Fellows announced last night that he had selected as an additional Deputy Assistant District Attorney Alfred Lauterbach, son of the well-known attorney, Edward Lauterbach.

Mr. Lauterbach was associated with the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson of 22 William Street. He was born in this city about thirty years ago. He is a Republican, and it is understood that his appointment was favored by Messrs. Brookfield and Platt and other members of the Republican Party.

Fatally Shot and Robbed.

WAVERLY, N. Y. Jan. 9.—Two unknown men entered the shoe store of C. C. Gore at Sayre, Penn., two miles from this village, about 6 o'clock last evening and demanded his money. Gore resisted, and was shot, one ball entering his back and the other penetrating the forehead above the right eye. Gore was then pounded into insensibility with a heavy iron, and robbed of a gold watch and $20 in cash. He will die. Four men have been arrested on suspicion, but there is yet no direct clue to the perpetrators of the assault.

A Defaulting Odd Fellow Caught.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 9.—Emil Solomon, late Financial Secretary of John A. Kennedy Lodge of Odd Fellows of New-York City, who decamped with $600 of the funds of the lodge some time ago, and has been imposing upon Odd Fellows in all parts of the country, was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of vagrancy, pending communication with the parties whom he has defrauded.

PLACES WERE PURCHASED

Evidence of Corruption in Brooklyn's Public School Service.

UNDER THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE

Commissioners Ferris and Hubbs Said to Have Had a Monopoly of Patronage—An Investigation to be Made.

It was learned yesterday in Brooklyn that evidence had been unearthed in the Board of Education tending to prove the existence under the recent Democratic machine organization of an extensive system or corruption in the purchase of places in the public school service.

This corruption, it was said, covered not only wholesale jobbery in the situations of janitors and like subordinates, but pointed to the bargain and sale of some of the highest places in the educational system.

Members of the board who, from their situation, were most likely to be in possession of the facts, were reticent when approached by reporters for The New-York Times.

"If this investigation is pursued," said a reform member of the board who would not allow his name to be used, "it will reveal a startling state of corruption. It will show where the Democratic machine got some of its campaign fund in the desperate anti-Schieren campaign, and also in the campaign last Fall.

"It will also lead up nearer to the central source of Democratic machine power than anything yet found, and will make it clear that, in the Fall of 1893, the Brooklyn public schools were systematically parceled out for plunder for the benefit of a few Democratic machine politicians."

It was stated on the authority of a member of the Law Committee of the board that that committee held a meeting at the close of the session of the board Tuesday afternoon, and decided to make an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the appointment of janitors in each of the schools where Commissioners William Ferris and Courtes T. Hubbs were on the local committees.

In connection with this a singular story leaked out yesterday to the effect that Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris, who, with A. C. Aubery, composed the local committee of School No. 26, Gates Avenue, near Ralph Avenue, got Mr. Aubery into an upstairs room, in the Bushwick Democratic Club, soon after Mayor Schieren went into office, locked the door on him, treated him roughly, and would not let him go until he had signed a paper showing they had elected Joseph S. Burns principal of the school in question.

Mr. Aubery was seen last night at his home, 534 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He said:

"I never brought the matter before the Board of Education, nor did I ever make the facts public. I related them privately, though, to J. Edward Swanstrom, the present President of the board. I also told one of my personal friends.

"The treatment of me by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris was a despicable outrage.

"James E. Ryan, Principal of Public School No. 26, died Saturday, Jan. 13, 1894. The next Saturday I received a letter from Messrs. Hubbs and Ferris, my associates on the local committee of School No. 26, notifying me there would be a special meeting of the committee that night at the Bushwick Democratic Club.

"I went to the clubhouse and found Hubbs and Ferris in an upper room. The meeting of the committee was organized, and Hubbs and Ferris at once proceeded to nominate and elect Joseph S. Burns Principal of School No. 26 to succeed the late Principal Ryan.

"I protested against Burns, and declared he was not the man for the place. I said I would make a minority report to the Board of Education against Burns. Hubbs and Ferris dared me to do it, and threatened if I did so they would kill me politically. They told me I'd rue the day I ever made a minority report.

"At the close of the meeting I put on my overcoat and started to leave the room. I was at the door, when Hubbs jumped from his seat, using vile language. Ferris at the same time jumped at me, grabbed me, dragged me into the room, and roughly shoved me over toward the corner.

"Before I could get back to the door Ferris had run to it and locked it. He then planted himself against the door. They both made threats, and told me I could not leave the room until I had written out a copy of the minutes I had taken as Chairman of the meeting and had signed the copy.

"They kept me locked in the room until a late hour at night, and I was only released after I had made and signed a copy of the minutes. That was what they were after, and when they got it they unlocked the door and I was allowed to depart.

"I was to have taken my wife to the theatre that night, but, owing to my engagement to meet Hubbs and Ferris at the Bushwick Club, I arranged with her to go to the theatre alone, telling her I would meet her at the close of the performance. This I could not do because I was imprisoned in the room. When I got home I found my wife completely unnerved. She had been compelled to go home alone, and in the neighborhood of our house she was insulted by some ruffians."

Mr. Aubery was asked if he was ever allowed the privilege of appointing a teacher in School No. 26.

"Never," he said. "Although I was the Chairman of the local committee of the school, I was never permitted to name a single teacher. All appointments were made by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris. I asked several times to be allowed to make an appointment, but Hubbs or Ferris always said: 'Take turns. That's the rule.' My turn never came. My experience on the local committee of School 26 was similar in this respect to the experience of the minority member on other local committees where Hubbs and Ferris composed the two-thirds majority."

Mr. Aubery declared he had never been able to find out why he was not given the privilege of making any appointments in School 26.

It is charged by members of the present Board of Education that during the Presidency of James B. Bouck, extending from July, 1893, to July, 1894, Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris had a practical monopoly of a very large share of the patronage of the public schools.

The two men are brothers-in-law. Commissioner Hubbs is a dealer in printing inks. Commissioner Ferris is a printer. Both were appointed under the Democratic machine administration, and their appointment was credited to a high machine source. Before the present division of the wards, Messrs. Hubbs, Ferris, and George E. Glendenning, Sealer of Weights and Measures, and the Democratic machine candidate for County Clerk, were fellow political leaders in the old Twenty-third ward.

The records of the Board of Education show that Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris formed the controlling majority, under President Bouck, on the local committees of seven schools, and were either one or the other, or both, on the local committees of fifteen schools. They were, besides, on five important general committees, including the Committee on Supplies.

The following table shows how they were placed:

COMMITTEES.

Libraries—Ferris.
Supplies—Ferris and Hubbs.
Evening Schools—Hubbs.
School Books—Ferris and Hubbs.
Attendance—Ferris and Hubbs.

SCHOOLS.

No. 24, branch of No. 74, Wall and Beaver Streets, Hubbs.
No. 26, Gates, near Ralph Avenue, Hubbs and Ferris.
No. 28, branch of No. 35, Herkimer Street, near Ralph Avenue, Ferris.
No. 35—Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue, Ferris.
No. 52 (branch of No. 74)—Ellery Street, near Broadway, Hubbs.
No. 53 (branch of No. 74)—Starr Street, near Central Avenue, Hubbs.
No. 56 (branch of No. 26)—Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street, Hubbs and Ferris.
No. 57 (branch of No. 26)—Reid Avenue and Van Buren Street, Hubbs and Ferris.
No. 70—Patchen Avenue and Macon Street, Ferris.
No. 73—Macdougal Street and Rockaway Avenue, Ferris and Hubbs.
No. 74—Bushwick Avenue and Kosciusko Street, Hubbs.
No. 75—Evergreen Avenue and Ralph Street, Hubbs and Ferris.
No. 85—Evergreen Avenue and Covert Street, Hubbs and Ferris.
No. 86 (branch of No. 74)—Irving Avenue and Harman Street, Hubbs.
No. 87, (branch of No. 73.)—Herkimer Street and Badde Place, Ferris and Hubbs.
Evening School No. 24—Wall and Beaver Streets, Hubbs.
Eastern District Library—Driggs Avenue and South Third Street, Hubbs.

In the seven schools whose local committees were absolutely controlled by them Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris appointed eighty-five teachers, including three principals. Their names are:

School No. 26—Frank K. Perkins, Principal; Ida M. Thistle, A. Letitia Burrell, Sarah G. Terry, Annie E. Halbert, H. Mary Gluck, James R. Monroe, Mary T. Banks, Bessie C. Allen.
School 56—Bertha G. Nason, Lotta M. Meister, Margaret M. Stockman.
School 57—Lillian C. Wakeman, May Rideout, Louise M. Pease, Anna R. Baker.
School 73—Inez A. Jones, head of department; Lillian S. Leitch, Mary C. Finney, Harriet A. Kerby, Hattie Newell, A. Christine Clark.
School 75—Elise Winters, Ida A. Cameron, J. Edna Hickson, Rose Lefshitz.
School No. 85—Joseph S. Burns, Principal; Aegesta Beck, Head of Department; Amanda C. Allen, Head of Department; Ida Mills, Edith I. Baker, May A. Harrison, Emma Thomas, Martha G. Murphy, Gertrude Schmidt, Mary H. Vail, Alice V. Hill, Nellie L. McMahon, Agnes C. Fingleton, Catherine L. Valentine, Carrie P. Trappen, Ella J. Trappen, Eloise Sniffen, Mary E. O'Mara, Emily A. Urquhardt; Mary F. Wells, Isabel F. Robb, Jeannie W. Nichols, Adelaide B. Hall, Minnie C. Meyer, Jeannette I. Gunhouse, Caroline E. Unterhill, Caroline M. Remond, Anna G. Blumenstein, Margaret V. Dailey, Mary L. Kennedy, Alice W. McQuirk, Anna Cordes, May F. Hazleton, Mary F. Duffy, Sarah McNamee.
School No. 87—Ella Kelly, Branch Principal; Grace Allen, head of department; Minnie L. Goldwith, Mary G. Collins, Anna J. Cunningham, Elizabeth B. Marriott, Josephine I. McConnell, Eliza B. Carman, Jennie M. Stothard, Emily A. Crandall, Annie G. Hughes, Florence G. Duane, Margaret A. McKinney, Josephine Vega, Kate A. Martin, Hattie A. Miller, Ella I. Le Blanc, Marie Deutz, Mary J. Ihrig, Helen M. Smith, Josie J. North, Agnes A. Meehan, Lucy L. Deechan, Cecilia A. McClean.

The record shows that the following janitors were appointed under the Bouck administration in the schools whose local committees were controlled by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris:

School No. 26—John Dowling, salary $1,725; afterward increased to $2,200.
School No. 85—Thomas A. Macpherson, salary $1,050; resigned, and was succeeded by William Whiteside.
School No. 86—Thomas A. Macpherson, salary $1,000.
School No. 87—Edward Story vice Thomas S. Redmayne, who declined; salary, $1,000.

Joseph S. Burns, previous to his appointment as principal of Public School 26, had served successively in Schools 71, 6, and 85, but not long in one school, for he seemed to enjoy an unusually strong pull with Messrs. Ferris and Hubbs, who transferred him to better posts as rapidly as they could.

Nor did he remain long in charge of School 26, but his retirement was not due to promotion. Shortly after his appointment Mr. Aubery learned that Burns had been arrested in Central Park on a serious charge, and he demanded an investigation. Matters became so warm that Commissioners Ferris and Hubbs called upon Burns and informed him that the investigation could not be prevented.

"I'll not be investigated," said Burns, and he resigned. A few days later he departed for Scotland, and is supposed to be there yet.

When Burns was arrested in Central Park he gave a fictitious name. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court and fined.

The Law Committee in its report on the case of Janitor Story exonerated both Commissioners Ferris and Hubbs of any complicity in the $250 bribery. The committee, in a way, censured them, however, for permitting George E. Glendenning's political association to take charge and administer the affairs of School 87, and for allowing a person to act as an employe of the Board of Education without an appointment.

THE STATE CLUB HAS PAID ALL DEBTS

Mr. Milholland's Followers Feel Happy at Their Success.

The State Club, which is the social side of John E. Milholland's Republican organization, met last night at its house, on East Twenty-second Street. It was announced that the debts of the club, amounting to $4,200, had all been paid. This was regarded as a matter for congratulation, because it has been asserted that some ardent followers of T. C. Platt had been hard at work to break up the club.

Mr. Milholland is trying to make the organization a Republican State club in fact—a place where out-of-town Republicans can enjoy themselves when in the city. He says that fifty life members from different parts of the State have recently been added to the list and that fifty regular members have joined from Erie County alone. Erie Republicans are not specially fascinated with Platt.

The life members are admitted for $100 each, and the regular members at $10 each. Mr. Milholland also says that there is a marked increase in interest in the organization in the various Assembly districts of this city.

It is certain that the Milholland organization is now in a position to welcome all anti-Platt Republicans, and there may be a vast number of them if Mr. Brookfield is defeated for the Republican County Chairmanship.

A Schooner's Captain Arrested.

Capt. Charles Smith of the American schooner Charles A. Gilberg was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshals on the charge of having assaulted and wounded the steward of the schooner, Thomas Lord, while sailing from Cuba to this port. Smith was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and held in $500 bail for examination Saturday.

Cat. Smith claims that the steward was lying on the deck drunk, and that he simply rolled him over and told him to go below. The steward says the Captain kicked him and bruised him.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S BIG LOSS

State Treasurer Allen Is Believed to be a Defaulter.

MORE THAN $350,000 IS MISSING

The State Is Practically Bankrupt—Allen Loaned the State's Money and Could Not Get It Back.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 9.—State Treasurer W. W. Taylor, President of the First National Bank of Redfield, S. D., which failed to-day, is, it is feared, a defaulter. Under the statute Taylor should have turned over the cash to his successor yesterday, but Saturday he telegraphed from New-York that he could not get here before late last night. When the train arrived at 2 o'clock this morning he was not on board.

Later developments show that the defalcation of Treasurer Taylor has not been overestimated. There should have been $370,000 in the Treasury. All the funds in sight consists of about $15,000 in the Pierre banks.

A draft of $35,000 was sent Taylor Dec. 31, at New-York. Efforts have been made to stop this draft, but it is thought to be too late. The Chase National Bank of New-York, which holds the warrants, telegraphed to-day it had not been paid and that Taylor has not been seen there for several days.

Advices from Aberdeen are to the effect that Taylor took little money with him, but lost it all through his friends whom he helped during the financial panic. When he wanted the money returned, his friends were not able to accommodate him. Among the persons to whom he loaned money are said to be several State officials, and if criminal prosecutions are instituted there will be some sensational developments before the case is ended.

Some time ago Taylor went to New-York for the purpose of raising funds to close his account with the State, but recent advices are to the effect that he said he was unable to negotiate a loan, and he announced his intention of never returning to Dakota. His friends he bitterly reproached for not coming to his aid in time of need. His present whereabouts are unknown, but it is thought that he has gone to a foreign country.

His bond of $325,000 is said to be good, but it will not cover the amount of the shortage as it appears at present. The Auditor has called upon the County Treasurers for any funds that may be in their possession, and the Attorney General has commenced making preparations for realizing upon Taylor's bond.

In his message yesterday Gov. Sheldon complimented the Treasurer for the ability and zeal which he had shown in the management of his office, but in a special message to both houses to-day he requested that this be eliminated when the message is printed.

It has been known for some time that Treasurer Taylor was hard pressed. He was caught in the Chemical National Bank failure at Chicago for a large amount, and he lost $20,000 in the bank at Milbank during the panic. The First National Bank at Redfield, Taylor's bank, closed its doors yesterday. It is in good condition, and it is thought will pay all its debts. The banks at Pierre will not lose anything.

State Examiner Myers said that last April he called on Taylor for a statement of his accounts. The statement gave the names of fifteen to twenty banks in which he had deposited money, and the Examiner received a verification from the banks as to the amounts held by them. If these statements were correct, Taylor was all right in April. In November Mr. Myers called for a similar report, but Taylor, after repeated promises to make it, did not do so.

Moreover, he has been out of the State since some time in November, and his precise whereabouts are not known. This circumstance causes great embarrassment to Taylor's friends, who say he has taken poor counsel in not facing the music and making a clean statement of the whole matter. There ought now to be in the Treasury $50,000, but no one except Taylor knows where the money is deposited, and consequently it is impossible to tell what the shortage is, if any. About the 1st of this month Taylor was to take up $190,000 of funding warrants. If these warrants were paid, the shortage will not be very large, otherwise it will be very heavy.

Taylor's relatives are wealthy and influential. His father, William Taylor, is one of his bondsmen, the others being ex-Gov. Mellette, Speaker Howard of Redfield, and Robert McCoy of Aberdeen.

William W. Taylor was born in Indiana in 1854, and associated with his father in the wholesale coal business at Lafayette, that State. He came to Dakota in 1886 and established the First National Bank of Redfield, which he soon made one of the leading financial institutions of this region. He took an active part in politics from the first, was prominent in the struggle for Statehood, and was a delegate from Spink County to the first State convention, held in Huron in 1889. With the approval of the convention of 1890, held at Mitchell, he entered the race for State Treasurer and secured the nomination, after an exciting contest. He was re-elected for a second term, which he completed on the 1st of January last.

If it is a large defalcation, as the bondsmen appear to believe, it will place the State in a very embarrassing position. The limit of indebtedness has been passed largely. No paper or bonds can be sold, and there is a deficiency in revenue. It is now impossible to make both ends meet.

Miss Drexel Retires from the World.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Ceremonies that marked the final retirement from the world of Miss Katherine Drexel took place this morning at the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament, near Torresdale, of which she is head and founder. Archbishop Ryan received her final vows. In religion Miss Drexel is known as Mother Katherine. The order of which she is the founder has for its special object the evangelization of Indians and colored people, in which Mother Katherine is aided by her sister, Mrs. Edward Morrell.

Crude Oil at a Dollar a Barrel.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 9.—There was a sale of oil to-day on the local Exchange at the even dollar, the first time in almost five years that a barrel of crude has sold at that figure in Pittsburg. The present firmness of the oil market is a subject more generally discussed in oil circles than any field developments, and the speculators who once crowded the bull ring show an inclination to get back into the business once more.

He Tried to Wreck Hill's Train.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 9.—Robert Henry, the negro who tried to wreck the train on which Senator Hill was returning to Washington from the South in December, was arrested here to-day by Sheriff Bowden. The attempt at train wrecking was made near Florence, S. C.

ST. JOHN'S FREE FROM DISORDER

Only One of the Arrested Rioters Lived in the City—Measures Taken to Relieve the Suffering.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 9.—The city is quiet to-day. No further disturbance has occurred, although a mob surrounded the court where the arrested rioters were remanded for a further hearing. Only one of the four prisoners is a native of St. John's, and he is a boy. The others belong to a fishing settlement on Trinity Bay, and are said to have bad reputations. They will be severely dealt with, as it is now believed that their original intention was to loot the savings bank.

The inquiry in the cases of the accused bank Directors was resumed before Judge Conroy yesterday. A statement of the accounts showed that the total liabilities of the firms of the five Directors on June 30, 1894, were $2,035,288. Duder's liability alone was $956,000, while the capital stock of the bank was only $306,000.

Soup kitchens have been established, free dinners are being given, and other charitable movements looking to the amelioration of the condition of the poor have been started here. The Allan Steamship Company of Liverpool offers to carry all relief goods to this country free of cost. The American Consul here will hold a conference with the clergy of the city for the purpose of making arrangements for the distribution of the money and goods sent to him from the United States.

Taking All Needed Measures.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I beg to communicate to you the following information which I have received by telegraph from the Governor of Newfoundland:

"The Colonial Government is meeting all its liabilities, a man-of-war is on the spot to act in case of necessity, and relief arrangements are being inaugurated to meet the existing distress."

PERCY SANDERSON.

H. B. M. Consulate General, New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1895.

DEATH OF DR. STEPHEN W. ROOF

He Succumbed to Heart Failure While Riding a Bicycle.

Dr. Stephen W. Roof, a well known physician, living at 223 West Twenty-third Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, in the Ninth Regiment Armory building at 221 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Dr. Roof had an extensive practice during the last twenty-five years in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, and was a surgeon to the Veteran Corps of the Ninth Regiment. At the time of his death he was attending a business meeting of the corps.

The primary cause of death is said to have been heart failure; but for the last two or three years he had suffered a great deal from asthmatic troubles.

Drum Major and Armorer George W. Hill told a reporter that Dr. Roof was practicing riding a bicycle in the drill-room on the third floor, as he had been in the habit of doing each afternoon during the past two or three days. A friend, another physician, was with him. Suddenly Dr. Roof reeled and fell from his machine. His friend and the drum major came to his assistance, and Dr. Conda of 244 West Twenty-sixth Street was called in to help, but Dr. Roof died within fifteen minutes.

Dr. Roof was born in New-York City fifty-one years ago, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons when he was twenty-four years old. He was identified with a number of medical and social organizations, prominent among which were The Academy of Medicine, County Medical Association, County Medical Society, Physicians Mutual Aid Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Player's and Democratic Clubs.

He was an art connoisseur of no small note, and his collections of oil paintings included many valuable works. He leaves a wife and two sons.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

The Second Batch Referred to the Proper Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Morton sent the following nominations to the Senate to-night:

To be Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital—Dr. George F. Shrady of New-York City, term expired, and Francis N. Mann of Troy, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Sherry. Referred to Finance Committee.

As Justice of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District—Alfred Spring of Franklinville, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Court of Appeals Judge Albert Haight. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

As County Judge of Monroe County—Arthur E. Sutherland, to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Justice Werner to the Supreme Court bench. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

THE WHISKY TRUST REORGANIZATION

Answers to the Official Circular Come in Slowly, Mr. Greenhut Says.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 9.—President Greenhut of the Whisky Trust said to-day that the answers to the reorganization circular were not coming in as fast as he expected or would like, few of the large stockholders having been heard from.

He said an investigating committee, representing the large New-York stockholders, which had been suggested, would be welcomed, but he thought that idea had been dropped for the present.

He added that the Directors would meet next week and take some temporary action in case the stockholders were not disposed to act before the annual meeting.

Dean Hole Visits the Court House.

Dean Hole of England, accompanied by Capt. H. S. Riddell, the manager of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, visited the County Court House yesterday. They were under the escort of ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who informed them as to the method of legal proceedings in this country, showed them the different courtrooms, and introduced them to several of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas.

Relief for Drought Sufferers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced appropriating $100,000 for the relief of farmers in the drought-stricken districts by the purchase of seed wheat and other necessities. It is to be in the form of a loan, the Railroad Commissioners taking county warrants in exchange, payable in January, 1896.

Death of an American Artist.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily Chronicle is informed of the death of Charles W. Morgan, an American artist, during a voyage from Cyprus to England in December.

Death of a Mexican General.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 9.—Gen. Nicolas de Regales, a celebrated soldier, died here to-day.

QUAY AND MARTIN SPLIT

The Senator's Man Beaten for Mayor of Philadelphia.

CHARLES FRANKLIN WARWICK WINS

Martin Disobeys Quay's Orders and Nominates a Man of His Own Choice—Quay Very Angry.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES WARMLY PRAISED

Friends of Good Government Agree that Its Efforts Were Potential in Shaping the Results Reached.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Matthew Stanley Quay has again been knocked off the high pedestal which he has occupied as the "boss" of Pennsylvania politics. With a blow that came swift and with a terrible directness he was felled to-day. Behind that blow were not only the decent elements of Philadelphia citizens, but a combination of politicians, some of whom have been his ancient enemies and some of whom have learned unscrupulous politics from Quay's own teachings.

There is among the better element of Philadelphia's population to-night a feeling of deep satisfaction that Quay has been overthrown, and of thankfulness to the forces that have brought about this result. Conspicuous among these forces, The New-York Times is everywhere recognized. In the convention and after the adjournment the work of The New-York Times in bringing about the defeat of Penrose was freely commented upon, and by all the friends of good government warmly commended.

The failure to nominate Boies Penrose for Mayor has set the politicians and the citizens who are not politicians, but who love honesty in Government, into such a frame of mind as has not been experienced since Quay's man Delemater was defeated for Governor by Pattison in the campaign of 1890.

There is involved in this blow at Quay a complete remodeling of the political lines of State politics. These lines, according to political experts, are likely to be very clearly defined at Harrisburg, where the Legislature is in session, within a short time. Behind Dave Martin, who had been a Philadelphia boss, subject to Quay's orders, it is believed here, stand Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg and the newly-elected Governor, Hastings of Harrisburg. The fight henceforth, unless the prophets are mistaken, will be between Magee, Hastings, and Martin on the one side and the two Senators, Quay and Cameron, on the other.

On all sides to-night there is a comparison of the incidents of to-day with those of election day when Pattison was elected. Those who had arisen against Quay here because they objected to Penrose are sincerely glad that Quay has been defeated, but their rejoicing is only an incident in the political hubbub which has spread over the city.

Reports which some of the politicians have received from Harrisburg indicate that Quay's defeat in convention here, and his attack on Martin in Washington, have caused a sensation at the State Capitol.

Talk of Running Pattison.

One of the most interesting stories which are going to-night is that the ex-Governor who defeated Delamater—Mr. Pattison—will be nominated by the Democratic Party as its candidate against Mr. Warwick. It is said that Mr. Pattison, who has been talked of as a possibility during the past few days, is more disposed to-night to accept the nomination than he has been heretofore.

The Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five has determined to take no part against Mr. Warwick. This, it is said, disposes of any talk of a coalition with Democrats and the selection of a non-partisan candidate.

Republicans are asking if Martin will be able to usurp the powers as a boss which Quay has long held. The developments of the last twenty-four hours lead them to the conclusion that Martin proposes to try it. The air is full of stories of such a break in the Republican ranks as may result disastrously for Martin's candidate. There is talk that the notorious "combine" has broken; that Martin and Porter, two of the most powerful of the triumvirate, will make an effort to reorganize the oligarchy on lines which will make them more independent of Quay and subject only to the dictates of the corporation to which Quay alluded in his speech in the Senate and which is set down here as meaning either the Philadelphia Traction Company or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As the element which would like to see decency in the City Government regards the situation, Martin would be as odious while serving this corporation for cash in his management of the party affairs as he would be while serving Quay in that capacity, with political power and influence as his compensation.

An Exciting Convention.

The convention to-day was dramatic in its interest. The vote by which Martin nominated Warwick was 684 for Warwick to 233 for Penrose and 1 for ex-City Treasurer McCreary. The vote for Warwick was the aggregate strength of Martin and Porter, while the Penrose following was supposed to be that which Magistrate Durham could control. The attitude of these factions toward each other was one of bitterness, and the feeling was carried so far that the Penrose men would not brook a motion to make the nomination of Warwick unanimous, but when it appeared that they had been defeated, they began to leave the convention hall. Whatever may have passed between Quay and Martin during the last two days cannot be accurately known, but the Republicans here see good evidence that Martin had fully determined on his course on Tuesday, and that Quay knew that his order issued some weeks ago, "that Penrose and nobody else" should be nominated, was to be disobeyed. The attack of Quay on Martin on the floor of the Senate must have been made at about the very hour that Martin

Quay had ordered his nomination. Mr. Warwick is one of the men whom the signers of the petitions to the bosses named as suitable for the candidacy. Had his nomination been brought about by Martin without Mr. Quay's arraignment of Martin as the employe of a corporation, it would have been much more satisfactory. The citizens believe in Warwick, but they distrust Martin, for they have groaned under his conduct of city politics for years. In so far as Martin's action was prompted by fear of the rising tide of indignation against Quay and Quayism, the result of the convention is a victory worth shouting about.

In the midst if this rejoicing there are many who thank The New-York Times for what has been said by it during the last two weeks in the interests of relief from Quay's corrupt methods.

"Combine" Leaders Conspicuous.

The convention met at 10 o'clock. The delegations from the various wards were headed, almost without exception, by the members of the "combine" from their respective localities. These leaders had met at about midnight Tuesday, and Martin had declared for Warwick, and following that action there was an adjournment sine die. Some are pleased to call this a dissolution of the "combine." The well-informed citizen looks at it as a campaign bluff, designed to deceive the innocent voter, who has been hearing much of the "combine" and its deadly grip on the city's affairs of late. But if the "combine" which adjourned sine die is no longer in existence, there is another, composed chiefly of the same men, which did the business of the convention to-day, and which the good people of this town regard as just as big a band of plunderers as the old "combine."

"Dave" Martin was early at the convention, with David H. Lane, the agent of the Philadelphia Traction Company and member of the "combine." The preliminaries were disposed of in short order, the only friction coming from the supporters of Penrose, who were led by Magistrate Durham, and were a noisy lot.

Mr. Lane, the Traction Company's agent, rapped the convention to order, and the officers who had been agreed on by the ward leaders were announced. George G. Pierie was President, and Zeba T. Moore and Edward W. Patton were Secretaries. At the proper time they were made the permanent officers of the convention, in accordance with a suggestion which "Dave" Martin made.

Gen. H. H. Bingham, who came from his duties as Congressman, placed Quay's candidate, Penrose, in nomination. In the course of his nominating speech he made reference to the opposition to the Senator by the people who have been making objections to his personality without making known their specifications by characterizing it as a "stab in the dark."

This brought vigorous cheering from Penrose's friends.

When Gen. Bingham had finished speaking, District Attorney Graham placed Martin's candidate, Warwick, in nomination, and then the vote was taken, resulting in Warwick's nomination.

After the convention the Penrose men were bitter, and, with others who signed the memorial nominating Penrose two or three weeks ago, they were disposed to cry out, as did Milholland's men in New-York: "We have not been beaten; we have been betrayed."

They had signed the memorial supposing that the bosses would carry out their plan, and now the attitude they may take is one of the troublesome features of the situation.

Combine Candidates Named.

The convention to nominate Police Magistrates was held to-day, and the "combine" slate went through. The following were made the candidates: Frank S. Harrison, Thomas W. Cunningham, Hampton S. Thomas, Robert Gillespie, William S. Kochersperger, Ambrose Pullinger, Frank H. Smith, James F. Neall, James G. Romig, J. M. R. Jermon, George W. Evans, and Thomas W. South.

Ward conventions were held, and members of Councils were nominated from many of them.

Mr. Warwick, the candidate for Mayor, is forty-five years old, and was born in this city. He is a lawyer of standing. He has been City Solicitor eleven years, is married, and has a family of five children. He is said to be possessed of sufficient backbone to withstand corporate and "combine" influences on the questions involving the property rights of his fellow-citizens. The men who have been nominated for Councils are said to be of such character that a Mayor with a stiff backbone will be needed if the city is not to be surrendered absolutely to the Philadelphia Traction Company.

The Citizens' Committee Meets.

The Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five got together soon after the results of the convention were known. Inasmuch as the chief object for which it had been organized, namely, the defeat of Penrose, had been accomplished, the question drose as to its future course. Many members of the committee had signified that Warwick would be agreeable to them, and so it was felt the committee could not take any hand in the Mayoralty contest. It was, however, determined to continue the committee to make a fight against the gang of corruptionists who are seeking to control the Councils. Many of the men nominated to-day are among the cheapest tools of the corporations. Some who have the nerve to stand out against the demands of the Traction Company were not nominated. The committee adopted a resolution declaring that inasmuch as corrupt men had been rewarded by nominations while honest men had been punished for being honest, the matter of supporting the party nominees be referred to the Executive Committee. This was said to mean that the Committee of Ninety-five will make a fight on the issue. They will indorse such Democrats as may be decent, honest men, and in wards where Democrats nominate unworthy men independent nominations will be made.

Many members of the Committee of Ninety-five are calling loudly for a "Lexow committee" to investigate the city departments. They believe there are elements of the party at Harrisburg which will move for an investigation. They are keenly aroused over the question of municipal rottenness, and have taken off their coats for a fight against the control of the Legislative branch of the Government by the gang of thieves which now infests the halls.

Course of the Democrats.

Democrats are unwilling to discuss the probable action of their party in view of Warwick's nomination, further than to say that a Democrat of high standing will be selected to head their ticket. Mr. Harrity is in Harrisburg to-night. The Democratic Convention will be held one week from to-day, and in the meantime Democrats say the situation will be closely studied. They profess to believe that Pattison could be elected.

Dave Martin is roundly denounced by the followers of Penrose, who say he played a double game all the way up to the convention. Had he not professed to be in favor of Penrose, they say, and had Quay known six days ago that Martin would throw his strength against Penrose, Quay could have controlled enough delegates to have beaten Martin out of his boots to-day, for it is only because of Quay that Martin exists as a boss at all.

QUAY ATTACKS MARTIN.

Charges Him with Being the Paid Agent of a Great Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Quay is spoken of in Washington to-night as the beaten boss who has "played the baby act." It was to have been expected that the defeat of Penrose, his candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, would enrage Quay, but it is doubtful if his best friends believed that he would carry his resentment against "Dave" Martin, his Philadelphia henchman, who to-day refused to do his bidding, to the point of assailing him publicly from his place in the Senate Chamber. This Quay has done, and in a manner which leaves no room for doubt that he was carried away by his anger. It constitutes a confession on the part of the Senator that he realizes fully the extent of the political misfortune which has overtaken him.

The readers of The New-York Times have been kept thoroughly informed by its Philadelphia dispatches of the uprising in the Quaker City against Quay and the man whom he intended to have nominated for Mayor of the city. Particular attention has been paid to the matter in Washington, for Mr. Quay spends much of his time here, and his associates were naturally anxious to know whether his rule in Philadelphia was likely to be broken. In the last few days the impression had become general that public opinion was likely to prove too strong for him and his political representative, but those who were favored with his views on the subject of the approaching contest were told that they would have absolutely no difficulty in bringing about the nomination of Penrose.

When Mr. Quay entered the Senate Chamber this afternoon he gave no evidence of the fire that was raging within him, although it is now known that he had full knowledge that "Dave" Martin had defied him. The Senate had transacted but very little business when Mr. Cockrell reported the Urgent Deficiency bill and gave notice that to-morrow he should call it up. Mr. Quay arose in his place while Mr. Cockrell was giving this notice, and asked him if any amendments had been made by the Appropriations Committee to that portion of the bill relating to the income tax. Mr. Cockrell replied in the negative.

"Then," said Mr. Quay, whose voice was unusually clear, "if the Senator will permit me, I desire to direct to his attention a matter which ought to be included in an amendment to that section of the bill. Would it not be well, instead of smothering the names and salaries of employes in the reports made by corporations under the income tax law, to compel a publication in such form that the list of the names and employes shall be accessible to the public?"

Mr. Cockrell gazed wonderingly at the Pennsylvania Senator, and everybody in the chamber who heard him gave him the closest attention. Mr. Quay walked out in front of his desk and continued:

A circumstance which happened within the last thirty-six hours has directed my attention to the probable importance of something of the kind. It happened that a gentleman who is very high in political position in the City of Philadelphia, no less a personage than a Republican National Committeeman, in conversation with a distinguished member of the other branch of the National Legislature, a judiciary officer of the City of Philadelphia and one of the leading, probably the leading, member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, in giving as a reason why he could not preserve plighted faith and could not do what ought to be done in regard to an important nomination made there, stated that he was under a salary and had been under a heavy salary from a great corporation for the last three years, a salary large enough to maintain his family, and he was compelled to do what the corporation wished him to do and not what he himself desired or felt that he ought to do. The amendment I suggest is pertinent simply in this respect, that men in such a position, with high power for good or evil, ought not to be permitted to masquerade as acting in the interest of the public or in the interest of any party when in reality they are serving these great corporate bodies. They ought to go about and meet their fellows fairly and openly, with the dollar-mark of the corporation upon their foreheads.

Long before Mr. Quay had concluded this remarkable outburst those in the chamber who were aware of the situation in Philadelphia, reached the conclusion that Penrose had been defeated, and that "Dave" Martin was the man aimed at in Quay's fiery remarks.

Senator Cameron, who sat near his colleague, gazed at him in absolute amazement, and more than one Senator on the Republican side wore contemptuous looks when his diatribe came to an end.

Mr. Cockrell, of course, made no reply to Quay. He knew that the Pennsylvania Senator was an inveterate foe of the Income Tax provision, and that he had laid plans for defeating, if possible, the appropriation for collecting the tax, and although he was not informed concerning Mr. Quay's Philadelphia fight, he knew that Quay's remarks were intended simply to bring into disrepute some one who had failed to do his political bidding.

Mr. Quay remained in the Senate Chamber some time after his extraordinary performance in lugging Philadelphia politics into the Senate proceedings, but refused to make any statement to newspaper men calculated to throw additional light on his remarks. It was not until late in the afternoon that the public became aware that the schemes of the Philadelphia bosses had miscarried, and that "Dave" Martin has refused, through prudential reasons, to nominate for Mayor the candidates of the "combine." Even then Mr. Quay refused to be interviewed, contenting himself with making this statement to newspaper men who asked for his views of the action of the Philadelphia Republican Convention:

"While I do not admire or approve of the way in which the nomination of Mr. Warwick was brought about, I regard his nomination as a strong one, and have no doubt of his election."

Mr. Quay was requested to talk about the relations sustained by "Dave" Martin to the Philadelphia Traction Company, and why it was that Penrose was not nominated, but he steadfastly refused to discuss these or any other questions bearing upon the defeat of Penrose or his extraordinary attack upon Martin. The "distinguished member of the other branch of the National Legislature" referred to by Mr. Quay was Harry H. Bingham, who to-day nominated Penrose. The "judicial officer of the City of Philadelphia" is Police Magistrate Durham, and the "leading member of the State Senate" is Senator Boies Penrose. These men have worked hand in hand with Quay in all his schemes to control the City Government of Philadelphia and are undoubtedly as warm under the collar just now as Mr. Quay is himself.

Pennsylvania Republicans now in Washington, who have long waited for some sign that Quay's political power is waning, are emphatic to-night in their expressions of joy, and some of them say they believe that this is but the beginning of a movement which will end with Quay's defeat in 1899, when his term as Senator will expire.

"The reason why Dave Martin refused to nominate Penrose was because he realized that Penrose would be beaten by fully 80,000 majority," said a well-known Pennsylvania Republican to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "Quay got his first inkling last night of the way things were going, and when he went to the Senate chamber this mornig he knew beyond all doubt that his man was doomed. The knowledge that Martin had dared to oppose him caused Mr. Quay to lose his balance, and to make a spectacle of himself before the country. He is a good man who knows how to take his medicine. By his utterances to-day in the Senate chamber Quay has shown that he is hard hit, and I predict that from this time forward his power as a boss in Pennsylvania politics will not amount to anything."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Mr. Martin was sick in bed this evening, suffering from overwork. He was not inclined to make any reply to Mr. Quay's charges. He refused to answer any questions as to whether he was under a salary from a corporation, but he did say: "The nomination of Mr. Warwick was not the work of any corporation. No corporation ever mentioned Mr. Warwick's name to me, and I favored his nomination because I believed that it was for the best interests of the party to do so. The followers of Mr. Penrose are all loyal Republicans, and, although they may feel a little sore over their chief's defeat, they will turn in and work for the nominee."

When asked if he and Mr. Quay had had a quarrel, Mr. Martin said that they had not, and that the last time that he had met Mr. Quay they were good friends.

FATHERS GALLAN AND LACASSEE BURIED

Funeral Services Held in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

Funeral services were held yesterday in the Church of St. Vinvent de Paul, in West Seventy-third Street, in memory of the Rev. Amedee Gallan, and the Rev. Alfred Lacassee, two priests of the Fathers of Mercy, who died on Sunday within a few hours of each other.

The church was draped with mourning and was crowded with the friends of the dead priests. Representatives of the various religious bodies in the city were present. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive.

The solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Vincent J. Saillet, Provincial of the order, assisted by the Rev. Theophilus Wucher, the rector of the church, as master of ceremonies; the Rev. Father Guveston, as deacon, and Father Rochgell, as sub-deacon. The eulogy was delivered by Father Wucher.

Among the other clergymen present were Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Gaston Septien, the Rev. William Smith, the Rev. Michael Molloy, the Rev. Charles Farrell, the Rev. James E. Sheehy, the Rev. William H. Sheehy, the Rev. Edward H. Porcile, the Rev. William McAdam, and the Rev. John J. Bardon.

Among the prominent laymen present were Henry and Frederic R. Coudert, Eugene Aubert, Henry E. Gourd, George Renoult, Edward E. Fraipont, M. La Montagne, Edward Huerstel, John E. Alexander, James Ford, Charles Doherty, and Bernard Goodwin.

The interment took place in the vaults connected with the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Brooklyn.

BRINGS A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT

William Randall Creamer, M. P., on the Way to Washington.

William Randall Creamer, member of Parliament for one of the London districts, was one of the passengers on the Teutonic, which arrived yesterday. He brings a memorial, signed by 345 members of the British Parliament, which recommends that all matters which are in dispute between Great Britain and the United States be settled by arbitration.

"It is my purpose," he said, "to present a copy of this document to the President of the United States, and also to each Senator and Representative.

"I have been to this country before on a somewhat similar mission, and I know exactly how to proceed, but until I have delivered this document into the hands of President Cleveland I consider that I am on a diplomatic mission, and must therefore refuse to talk."

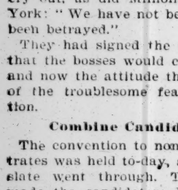
Mr. Creamer is the editor of a journal in England called The Agitator. He will remain in this country several weeks.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.



MOTHERS

and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many sufier.

Tanks, Cottle Co., Texas.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Yours truly,

Estella Coffelt

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

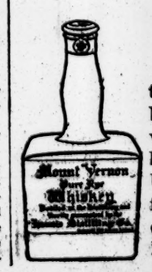
MRS. BAKER.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.

Yours truly,

Mrs. W. C. BAKER.

IF YOU CAN'T REMEMBER



the name of the brand, but know you want the best Whiskey made in the United States, ask for the kind that comes in Square Bottles

TOLD OF REVIVED TRADE

President Barnett's Address to the Commission Merchants.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE'S CONVENTION

A Bright View of the Situation Taken—Gain Since the Tariff Bill Was Passed—Many Interesting Addresses.

The third annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States began yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. About 100 delegates were present from all parts of the country. They filled the corridors of the old hotel until 10 o'clock, when the session began in Parlor B, on the first floor.

Among those present were Walter Snyder, William Henderson, William S. Gavan, George W. Bond, and S. B. Medairy, from Baltimore; H. E. Kleinfelter, Harry Lawhead, Leonard S. Smith, Peter J. Reitz, and Jonas Levy, from Cincinnati; W. C. Lennox, Fred Brennisen, Jr., Marvin Mackey, J. J. White, and George Hornung, from Buffalo; Adelbert Mead, Charles A. Keyes, F. H. Bowles, G. F. Mead, and A. Warren Patch, from Boston; Frank E. Wagner, R. A. Burnett, T. C. H. Wegeforth, C. H. Weaver, and John Cordes, from Chicago.

D. O. Wiley, Alfred Rush, and H. F. Rose, from Detroit; C. H. Kahlert, John Passalacqua, E. H. Bowen, Charles Scholtz, Jr., and Charles Allen, from Louisville; S. G. Palmer, E. P. Stacy, H. S. Smith, M. A. Arnott, and Levi Longfellow, from Minneapolis; C. G. Justice, E. Roberts, S. S. Darmon, B. H. Brown, and W. H. Michael, from Philadelphia; J. W. Gunn, O. Voelker, P. M. Keely, Felix Scalzo, and Charles Gerber, from St. Louis; Alexander Riddell, E. B. Branch, E. J. Wohlers, Henry C. Shieght, and O. W. Butts, from Omaha; H. C. Hemenway, J. S. Robertson, J. W. Decamp, R. E. Cobb, and Edward Austrian, from St. Paul.

The New-York delegates were Joseph E. Carson, J. H. Killough, H. Brautigam, and D. M. Wygant.

The officers of the league are: President—George W. Barnett; Vice President—Walter Snyder; Secretary—A. Warren Patch; Treasurer—John Leverence.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. William Hamilton of Brooklyn.

The first business to come before the meeting was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. This was composed of S. S. Dorman, H. H. Beane, Henry G. Streight, and Levi Longfellow. The reading of the minutes of the last convention was dispensed with, on motion of Delegate Snow of Boston.

The address of welcome was delivered by Joseph E. Carson. He said that it was a pleasant duty to extend a welcome to this city to so many representative business men from all sections of the country. Many had journeyed long distances, and it indicated their fidelity to the trust imposed upon them. He concluded by saying that he hoped their visit to New-York on this occasion would send them back home freighted with pleasant reminiscences.

The report of the Executive Committee, showing the success of the league, was then read. This was followed by the address of President George W. Barnett of Chicago.

"It was a wise selection," he said, "we made at our last session, when the 'Imperial City by the Sea' was chosen as the place of meeting this year, and under favorable circumstances we meet and greet each other with the cordiality of old-time friends.

"Here at the great seaport of the Nation, the principal focus of the foreign traffic of the continent, as business men we can feel at home, and the hearty greeting given assures us that great New-York knows how to welcome her guests, and we can transact the business of the league amid surroundings the most favorable. The existing conditions of the business world are well known to you, and I join with you in rejoicing at the change that has come since last we met. The great depression felt a year ago, grew with the year; the forebodings of the most gloomy were realized; the stoppage of works and enforced idleness of workers became greater, till they culminated in the great strike of July. To-day, we all agree the worst is past. If the financial problems were settled we should know where we are, and what we may expect in the line of legislation by Congress. That is all that is necessary to remove the last obstruction to progress toward prosperity."

Mr. Barnett spoke at some length of the recovery from the depression since the passage of the Tariff bill. In conclusion, he said:

"The growth of the league the last year is most gratifying. One year ago there were nine branch leagues, with 125 members. To-day there are fifteen branch leagues, with 158 members. This membership represents over $7,000,000 in capital invested in the business and at risk for commercial purposes and security for the payment of accounts.

"The average rating in the commercial agencies of the membership is over $40,000, ranging from $16,000 in the smaller cities to $60,000 in Chicago and $80,000 in Boston. These figures give the best idea of the financial strength of the membership."

Isaac Tuck, editor of The Fruit Journal of this city, spoke briefly on the progress of the league. Then followed an interesting address on "Transportation," by William S. Gavan of Baltimore. He urged the merchants to go after the railroads that will not take proper care of perishable goods in transit.

An address on "Admission" was made by G. B. Mead of Boston. Then came the reports of the Secretaries of the branch leagues in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, New-York, Omaha, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.

An especially interesting address on "Trade," by Marvin V. Mackey of Buffalo, followed. The address on "Credits," by H. C. Kleinfelter, was also attentively listened to by the delegates.

"What a Member Should Do to Increase His Own Business or His Influence in the National League," was the subject of a paper by B. Mahler of Cleveland.

"The Objects of the League and Their Accomplishment," was the theme of Delegate E. H. Bowen of Louisville, and the "Extension of Membership and How Best to Accomplish It," was the subject of D. M. Wygant of New-York.

After the report of the Transportation Committee had been read, the topics of "Advertising" and "Soliciting" were treated by Henry G. Streight of Omaha and S. S. Darmon of Philadelphia respectively. Mr. Darmon read a paper by C. G. Justice, who was unable to be present. Among the other speakers were D. O. Wiley of Detroit and Levi Longfellow of Minneapolis.

The convention was adjourned, after a short evening session, until 9:30 o'clock this morning. It is likely that the session will last two days more. There will be a banquet to the delegates to-night at the Metropolitan.

Doti May Be Imprisoned for Life.

Pasquale Doti was found guilty of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last evening. Doti, it was charged, killed Rocco Petrallio at a christening party in a tenement at 80 James Street in October of last year.

Sidney Had a Bad "Grip—"

ON HIS SUBJECT—in the House the other day. By the way, this seems to be a chronic trouble with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for which, alas! there is no remedy in sight.

The other sort of "GRIPPE," though FAR MORE DANGEROUS and JUST NOW EPIDEMIC, yields readily, as usual, to

Riker's Expectorant,

the only cure for a Cough or Cold. Influenza, Bronchitis, or other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 50 cts. a bottle, and your money back, if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

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25c.—READE'S "Hard Cash," Clarke's "His Natural Life." Full line novels. PRATT, 12th St., 6th Av.

FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE CHARITIES

Concert and Ball to be Given Tonight at Jaeger's.

A musicale and ball for the benefit of the charities connected with the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, of which the Rev. H. P. Mendes is minister, will be given at Jaeger's this evening.

The concert is under the direction of Julius J. Lyons, who will conduct the Metropolitan Orchestra of seventy-five players. Among the numbers to be rendered will be the Mozart D. minor concerto, played on two pianos, by Mrs. Albert Hendricks and Mrs. Raphael Lewisohn, with full orchestral accompaniment. Vocal selections will be given by Miss Marie Downey and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, sopranos, and Victor Herbert, cellist. There will also be a female chorus of eighty voices, which will be heard in Sullivan's "Lost Chord," Mozart's "Wiegenlied," and Schuman's "Awake."

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Joshua Hendricks, Mrs. S. I. Cohen, Mrs. Albert Elias, Mrs. Gomez, Mrs. J. H. Lazarus, Mrs. Lindo, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Piza, Mrs. Mendes, Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, Mrs. Harmon H. Nathan, Mrs. Tobias, and Mrs. A. Wolff.

Detectives Looking for C. E. Rich.

Carlos E. Rich, who is out on bail on charge of arson, is said to have disappeared. Detectives are looking for him.

Rich occupied the third floor of 371 Canal Street for the manufacture of silk waists. A fire occurred there in December under circumstances that led to his arrest on the charge of arson. J. E. Franke, his lawyer, reported yesterday that his client could not be found.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Bad Business on the Road.—The one report that comes from the road this season is that of bad business for theatrical traveling companies. It was bad enough last season, but is apparently much worse this year. A manager of a star who has managed to keep his company afloat, and that is about all, said, yesterday: "There are not more than ten companies on the road which are playing to a profit this season, and of these only about three are doing what can be called a really good business. The others, like my own, are struggling along, hoping to keep together till the end of the season, but not knowing when the cyclone will strike them. It is a hard season, and Broadway is likely to see more unemployed actors before the Winter is over."

—Two Souvenirs To-Night.—Souvenirs will be presented at two of the city theatres to-night. At the Herald Square "Rob Roy" reaches its one-hundredth performance, and Managers Evans and Whitney will signalize the event by presenting to every woman in the audience a pretty silver bonbonniere, such as has been on exhibition in the Art Gallery for several days. "The Brownies" reaches its seventy-fifth performance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and souvenirs in the form of Brownie scarfpins will be given. Still another souvenir will come tomorrow night, when the one-hundredth performance of "A Milk-White Flag" will be given at Hoyt's. This will take the form of a visiting book, handsomely decorated in silver.

—Denman Thompson's New Show.—"Songs, Illustrated and Illuminated," which Denman Thompson presented at the Star Theatre yesterday afternoon, is an entertainment calculated to appeal to all classes who have any appreciation of beauty and artistic effects. The pictures are remarkably pretty, the singing which accompanies their exhibition good, and the electric-light effects wonderfully realistic. The storm scene in "The Garden of the Gods" is the most natural effect of the kind ever produced on the stage. The entertainment is to be repeated every Sunday night, and Wednesday afternoon during the run of "The Old Homestead" at the Star.

—Another Company Disbands—The company which has been playing "The Brooklyn Handicap," was disbanded in Chicago Saturday night, and some of its members claim arrearages of salary for three weeks. They were left in Chicago without a cent in their pockets to pay hotel bills or railroad fares home. The scenery and trunks of the management were seized on an attachment suit by some of the actors. They say that the Mittenthal Brothers, who managed the company were incompetent and unscrupulous.

—"The Manxman" Before Players.—At the American Theatre this afternoon, Wilson Barrett will give a special matinee of "The Manxman." It will be of a semi-professional nature, but tickets will be sold to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and their company, the Bostonians, the Empire, Lyceum, and William Collier's companies, with several other actors and actresses, have been invited, and are expected to be present.

—Crushed by the Elevator.—During the performance of "The Cotton King" at the Academy Tuesday night, one of the extra people employed in the play had a hand badly crushed by the elevator while the scene for the fourth act was being set. A physician who was called in dressed the hand, and the man is able to do his work on the stage, but he has to go about with the injured member bandaged.

A Burlesque on "Gismonda."—Sardou's "Gismonda" has already been utilized for a burlesque, which has been submitted to De Wolf Hopper. The comedian says it is an excellent piece of work, and he would like to play the leading part, but "Dr. Syntax" is good for two years to come, and Hopper has no idea of interrupting its success by another production.

—Novelties at Proctor's.—Fialowski, the European imitator of animals; Lizzie Devious Daly, Binns and Binns, the musical eccentrics, and Burton's dog circus will be features of the entertainment at Proctor's next week. Princess Paulina will also appear, and the three Romas, who are to remain in this country only until March.

—Roland Reed in Brooklyn.—Roland Reed will appear at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, next week, producing "The Politician," by David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld, which is the funniest play in which that comedian has yet been seen.

DISFIGURING HUMORS

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Cuticura SOAP

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CUTICURA SOAP purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, and hair by restoring to healthy activity the CLOGGED, INFLAMED, IRRITATED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

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HOW SPAIN CAME TO YIELD

Minister Taylor Quoted a Bit of United States Law.

READ A LITTLE ABOUT RETALIATION

The Spanish Ministry, After That, Was Able to See the Cuba and Puerto Rico Question in a New Light.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Although the State Department is not assured yet that the Madrid Government will adopt the order reported yesterday as likely to be made with reference to the restoration of the minimum tariff rates on certain articles to be imported into Cuba and Puerto Rico from the United States, the expectation is that the order itself, telegraphed from Madrid, will corroborate the news received yesterday. From the time the reciprocity arrangement under the McKinley act was abrogated by the new tariff law, and the prospect was imminent of the loss of advantages to American trade, the State Department has been urging upon the Spanish Government the obligation of that country, under treaty, to afford to the United States the trade advantages given to the most favored nation. The necessity for urging this language upon the attention of the Spanish Government was the knowledge that the United States was not favored equally with other nations. As a matter of fact, there was reason to believe that there was very plain discrimination in favor of Great Britain, in the exemption of Canadian products from the highest rates.

It was discovered that on Canadian flour, for instance, the duty imposed in Cuba was 75 cents a barrel less than was imposed upon American flour. As our breadstuffs were taken in large quantities under the reciprocity arrangement, and the cessation of that arrangement allowed the Cubans to advance their rates, the extension of favorable rates to Canada tended to divert the flour exportations from the United States to Canada. Minister Taylor was directed to keep the Spanish Ministry constantly in mind of the importance of according the requests of the United States. It is impossible in diplomacy to attribute motives, but plain men would have declared that the tardiness of the Spanish Government indicated spleen or contempt for the United States, and that there was manifest indifference to concede our requests.

While Canada is prepared to sell a great deal of flour to Cuba and Puerto Rico, Canada is not so large a consumer of sugar as the United States. If the ability to purchase sugar in those Spanish possessions were cut off, some inconvenience would be caused to American refiners, but much more serious trouble would be felt by the planters and producers of sugar in losing the market for about 75 per cent. of their sugar. After Mr. Taylor had jogged the elbows of the Spanish Ministers unavailingly for weeks, he was instructed to ask their attention to a statute of the United States, to wit:

Sec. 5. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign State against the importation to or sale in such foreign State of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign State so discriminating against any product of the United States, as he may deem proper, shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such discrimination against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require.

This section is one of a general act, passed in 1890, and intended to apply to the inspection and exportation of meat. It is, fortunately for the Administration, of general application as to this paragraph, and it can be converted into Spanish that may be understood. The understanding of it at Madrid may have suggested to the Ministry that the loss to Cuba and Puerto Rico of their large sugar trade with the United States, simply because Spain would not deal with the United States as if it was a favored nation, would not be wise. The islands are not too easily kept in peaceable submission. The Spanish Government, that loads the people with taxes to pay the expenses of a Court in which the islands have small interest, squeezes the islands as tightly as possible, and also as economically. A revolution cannot be put down economically. Two revolutions, on account of the loss of trade with the United States, would be awkward and expensive, and there would be no prophet who could tell how they would turn out.

There were other statutes in reserve that could have been quoted by Minister Taylor to arrest the attention of the Spanish Ministry. It is possible that he quoted them, but it is reasonably certain that he invited the most careful reading of the statute quoted. The performance of the Spanish Government smacked altogether too much of a desire to cut us off from purchasers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, while we were to continue to be buyers in those islands. It is understood that in all the negotiations on this subject the United States Government has communicated directly through the United States Minister at Madrid. In that way many of the delays that some diplomatic officers vainly imagine are necessary to the correct transaction of business have been avoided, and straightforward business conversation has led to an early understanding. There have been suggestions that this same statute be appealed to to bring about a settlement of the controversy with Germany and other European countries that are finding pretexts to shut out American meat products. In the case of Germany, however, it is admitted by the State Department that by legislation this country has broken a treaty agreement with Germany, and that before it shall undertake to constrain Germany to resume former trade relations, it should try to live up to its treaty obligations. The cases of Spain and Germany are not considered a parallel.

Kings County Elevated Directors.

The following Directors of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company were elected yesterday:

Edward A. Abbott, August Belmont, James R. Carter, James H. Frothingham, James Jourdan, William A. Read, James O. Shelden, S. Newton Smith, and Henry J. Robinson.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers will report to the examining board appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination: Capts. Thomas J. Lloyd, Eighteenth Infantry; James M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry, and William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; Lieuts. Thomas M. Moody, Twenty-second Infantry; Charles E. Tayman, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Thomas H. McGuire, Twenty-fifth Infantry; James W. McAndrew, Twenty-first Infantry, and John S. Grisard, Thirteenth Infantry.

—The following officers will report to the examining board appointed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: Lieuts. Charles P. Russ, Eleventh Infantry, and Edward R. Christman, Second Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, one day's extension; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, one month and fourteen days; Lieut. Henry Freeland, Third Infantry, two months.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Willet's Point, N. Y., for the trial of enlisted men, Capt. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, President.

MANLY STRENGTH

Facts That Thrill and Words That Burn.

Vast Audience in Carnegie Music Hall.

A More Interesting Gathering Never Assembled.

A Splendid Lecture and Grand Advice to Men

Things All Men Should Know, but Too Often Do Not.

There were strong men and weak men, old and young, in the vast audience in Carnegie Music Hall last night, and they listened eagerly and with most intense interest to the grand and able lecture given by Dr. Greene of No. 35 West Fourteenth Street, New-York City. The Doctor gave to the great audience one of his strong and powerful private lectures to men only—a lecture which has saved so many men, and changed them from weak, nerveless, disheartened creatures to bright, strong, and powerful men. The hard work of the present day, with its overstraining of body and mind, its worry and restlessness, is leaving its traces on our men and our children. Nervous debility is the result.

But there are causes more terrible than this that are sapping the strength of men and binding them down with fetters of weakness and exhaustion. They are those insidious and hidden sources so common among men. The frightful results of excesses and abuses soon manifest themselves by nervousness, worry, gloom, and depression, confusion of mind, inability to concentrate the thoughts, and a constant tired feeling, especially on awaking in the morning. The nerves grow weaker, the patient is in constant fear and dread, the power for either physical or mental work is diminished, there is a dull feeling in the head, pain in the head or other parts of the body, flushing of the face, trembling on the least excitement, with inability to control the voice, sleeplessness, and palpitation of the heart.

Many times there is coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, gas in the stomach, and weakness or pain in the back. Every man,

Whether Young, Middle-Aged,

or old, who has all or part of these symptoms, is suffering from nervous debility, and exhausted nervous vitality, and he cannot too quickly seek the surest and speediest method to recover from this terrible disease which is ruining our men and dragging them down to the depths of despair. It affects the young, middle-aged, and old. No age and no class escapes this monster of despair.

When the heart is sick and hope is dead, what is life? The sun never rises and sets but that some man discovers this to be the cause of his incompetency, his waning powers, or his failures in life. Young men starting out in life, full of hope and ambition, with the brightest intellects, ready and eager for the battle of life, suddenly detect a weakness, a failure of all they had hoped for and had reason to expect. They are obliged to accept an inferior position in life, and with downcast countenance allow others to take the lead. Middle-aged business and professional men, who for years have followed their vocations successfully, vanquishing every obstacle, and capable of doing any amount of work without fatigue, now commence to tire easily in brain and body. They worry over matters which never before disturbed them, and find it difficult to go to sleep at night. They become restless, dissatisfied, nervous. These are the first symptoms of that terrible disease, nervous debility, and they show just as surely as the heart beats that the nerves and general health are being undermined by some

Fearful Drain on the System,

and that nerve and brain will soon give out if something is not done, and that very quickly.

Let all such men rouse themselves and get well. For they can get well. They can be just as strong and vigorous as at the most powerful moment of their lives. There is a cure for this disease, so sure and certain that it scarcely ever fails. It cures all those dread symptoms perfectly and permanently. Is that wonderful method of treatment which Dr. Greene has devoted so many years of his life to perfecting. The Do

THE CURRENCY BILL DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

islation in their favor is to refuse to have anything to do with a compromise, trusting that the financial condition of the country will reach such an unsatisfactory stage that the people may be willing to adopt the experiment of free coinage."

Senator Allison, one of the Republican members of the Finance Committee, had not received notice of the call. When he was asked for his opinion of the situation, he said, with a twinkle in his eye, that the Republicans might be willing to co-operate with the Democrats to relieve the financial distress. "It rests with the Democrats to formulate a plan," he said, "and when that is done it will be time for us to express our opinions." Mr. Allison added that it did not seem likely to him that a currency bill would be passed in the present session.

The silver Senators still declare that nothing short of a proposition to coin silver without limit will meet with their indorsement, and they do not deny the assertion that if the occasion should arise they would resort to filibustering to prevent the passage of a bill. Senator Dubois this afternoon said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that the so-called Gorman compromise measure, which has already been outlined in these dispatches, did not commend itself to the silver men and they would not support it. "The situation," he said, "while not to our liking, is yet exactly what we predicted it would be. In the last speech on the silver question I made in the Senate I predicted that the Government would go on issuing bonds and greatly increase its financial embarrassment. All that the silver men have predicted has come to pass and they feel now that they can afford to rest in full confidence that before long the country will realize that they were better informed than the men who were responsible for the present currency system. It would be folly for the advocates of silver to accept any compromise offered by the Administration lacking full recognition of their demands, for such a law could be easily repealed, just as the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law was repealed, and then where would the silver men be?

"So far as the question of an extra session is concerned, it seems to me that the President can gain nothing by calling such a session, for the silver men will undoubtedly have a clear majority of ten or twelve in the next Senate and will be in position to pass a bill in line with their views. Possibly Mr. Cleveland may not have considered the make-up of the next Senate in connection with the extra session idea, but I am pretty well assured that when he looks over the ground he will see that no particular advantage is likely to accrue to him or his plan of currency reform through calling an extra session."

The action to-day of the House in refusing to order the previous question on the Carlisle Currency bill naturally had a depressing effect in the Senate. Mr. Carlisle was at the Capitol in consultation with Mr. Crisp and leading Democrats of the House, and subsequently Mr. Voorhees issued his call for a meeting of the Finance Committee. Several Democratic Senators who were questioned by a correspondent of The New-York Times said that, while the outlook was not very bright, they were convinced that an effort would be made to construct a bill of a sort to rally support on both sides of the chamber, and push it to a vote. These men admitted that substantial concessions would have to be made to the silver men, but none of them ventured to say to what extent such concessions would have to be carried, although none of them doubted that the silver men would be contented with much less than unlimited coinage.

Mr. Hill still clings to the idea that a bill will be advanced in the Senate, and apparently is confident that it will pass. In the Democratic cloakroom to-day there were several conferences, and it was made plain that many of the Eastern Democrats believe that the session should not be permitted to come to an end without action on a currency bill. Mr. Gorman still refuses to talk for publication, but it is known that his compromise plan, defeated in 1893, when the silver repeal question was under consideration, still has attractions for him, and he feels quite confident that, with modifications such as were outlined in these dispatches this morning, it would attract strong support. Mr. Gorman's proposition has been laid before the Democrats in an informal way, and he is waiting to see how they take it. Inasmuch as the silver Senators have all declared their opposition to it it does not seem to be taken very seriously, although many Senators who do not accept all of its propositions would vote for it rather than permit an entire failure of financial legislation.

Much interest attaches to the coming meeting of the Finance Committee, as it is believed that enough pressure will be brought to bear on the Democratic members to induce them to approve a bill. There was a rumor in circulation that Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, had called a meeting of the organization to take some action with relation to a financial measure. Mr. Faulkner said that the meeting was called several days ago for the single purpose of settling up the affairs of the committee, and that the question of a currency bill would not cut any figure in its proceedings

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Whole Matter Settled by a Single Call of the Roll.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The story of the death of the currency bill is easily told.

Early in the morning Mr. Outhwaite reported a resolution from the Committee on Rules to govern the further consideration of the bill. It provided (1) for the substitution of the amended bill proposed by Mr. Springer, Dec. 20, for the pending bill; (2) that it should be considered under the five-minute rule, unless disposed of, until 4.30 o'clock Friday, and (3) that immediately after the expiration of the morning hour on Saturday, the vote on pending amendments and the passage of the bill should be taken.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Maine,) suggested to Mr. Outhwaite that a modification be made in the rule so as to permit the House, first to consider Sections 9 and 10 of the bill relating to State banks, for if they were not to be rehabilitated, the House might change the details contained in the earlier sections. This suggestion was reenforced by Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) who said it was made in the interests of expediting business.

Mr. Outhwaite said the gentlemen assumed that the time was to be wasted; if it was not wasted the sections named would be reached before the order expired.

Inquiry was made by Mr. Beltzhoover (Dem., Penn.,) as to the status of the amendment he proposed to offer, authorizing the sale of $500,000,000 of bonds, and by Mr. Bland as to the substitution of which he had given notice, providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

They were informed by Mr. Outhwaite that the resolution did not favor nor discriminate against any amendment or substitute; they would all stand on their merits and be subject to the rules of the House.

Mr. Bland wanted Mr. Outhwaite to agree before he would agree to the rule, that he should have an opportunity to offer his free-coinage amendment, and have it voted upon. Mr. Outhwaite declined to enter into any arrangement respecting the Bland substitute or any other amendment.

In response to a question by Mr. Reed, (Rep., Me.,) Mr. Outhwaite said that the object of the resolution was to bring to a conclusion within a reasonable time the consideration of the Currency bill, which had been before the House now for nearly two weeks, already a sufficient period of time, considering that the Congress was now in the short session. The great appropriation bills remained to be acted upon, only one, and that the smallest, having yet passed the Senate, and the Committee on Rules was being daily besieged by the friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill, the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill, and other vastly important measures for time for their consideration. The rule granted ample time for the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Reed said that the situation seemed to him to be an unfortunate one, in that probably nothing would save the bill, and the House was discussing the best method of getting rid of it. That would prevent the House from passing any remedial legislation whatever. The resolution before the House, Mr. Reed said, tended further to complicate the question and made any righteous conclusion impossible. The suggestion of his colleague (Mr. Dingley) that the State bank sections be first considered and then the matters of detail, struck him as a good one. The Republicans, he said, were not responsible for the situation, and he did not know that they should interfere in the matter at all; it was a question upon which he had serious doubts whether anything should be done on that side of the House. But he would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Outhwaite,) before bringing the resolution to a vote of the House, that he consent to a modification of its terms so as to permit a discussion first upon the most important part of the bill.

Mr. Outhwaite demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

The vote upon Mr. Outhwaite's demand was: Yeas, 92; nays, 101. A vote by yeas and nays was demanded by Mr. Outhwaite and was taken, resulting: Yeas, 124; nays, 130. The result of the vote, which was regarded as being the practical defeat of the bill, was received in silence.

(Following is the vote in detail on the resolution from the Rules Committee:)

Yeas—Democrats—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Beckner, Bell, (Texas,) Berry, Black, Boatner, Bower, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Cabaniss, Cadmus, Caminetti, Cannon, (Cal.,) Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Clancy, Clarke, (Ala.,) Cobb, (Ala.,) Coombs, Cornish, Covert, Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Davey, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Durborow, English, (Cal.,) Epes, Erdman, Fielder, Fithian, Geary, Geissenhainer, Goodknight, Grady, Gresham, Griffin, (Mich.,) Hall, (Minn.,) Hall, (Mo.,) Hammond, Hare, Harrison, Henderson, (N. C.,) Hines, Holman, Hutcheson, Izlar, Kilgore, Kyle, Lapham, Lawson, Lester, Livingston, Lockwood, Lynch, Maddox, Mallory, Martin, McCreary, McCulloch, McDearmon, McGann, McKaig, McMillin, Meredith, Meyer, Montgomery, Moses, O'Neil, (Mass.,) Outhwaite, Page, Paschal, Patterson, Pearson, Pendleton, (Texas,) Pendleton, (West Va.,) Pigott, Richards, Richardson, (Tenn.,) Ritchie, Robbins, Rusk, Russell, (Ga.,) Ryan, Sayres, Schermerhorn, Sipe, Sperry, Springer, Stallings, Stevens, Stone, (Ky.,) Straus, Swanson, Talbott, Tate, Taylor, (Ind.,) Tracey, Tucker, Turner, (Ga.,) Tyler, Warner, Washington, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler, (Ala.,) Williams, (Ill.,) Williams, (Miss.,) Wilson, (West Va.,) Wise, Wolverton, Woodard—123.

Republicans—Mr. Henry—1.

Total, 124.

Nays—Democrats—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Beltzhoover, Bland, Bryan, Caperart, Clark, (Mo.,) Cockrell, Coffeen, Conn, Cooper, (Texas,) De Armond, Edmunds, Ellis, (Ky.,) Haines, Harris, Hatch, Hooker, (Miss.,) Hunter, Ikirt, Jones, Latimer, Little, Magner, McEttrick, McLaurin, McRea, Money, Moore, Morgan, Neill, Ogden, Richardson, (Mich.,) Roberts, (La.,) Shell, Shibley, Snodgrass, Strait, Talbert, Terry, Whiting—41.

Republicans—Messrs. Adams, (Penn.,) Aldrich, Avery, Baker, (N. H.,) Bartholdt, Bowers, Broderick, Bromwell, Brosius, Bundy, Cannon, (Ill.,) Chickering, Coffin, Cooper, (Wis.,) Cousins, Curtis, (Kan.,) Curtis, (N. Y.,) Dalzell, Daniels, Dingley, Dolliver, Doolittle, Draper, Ellis, (Oregon,) Gardner, Gillet, (N. Y.,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Griffin, (Wis.,) Grout, Grow, Hager, Halner, Harmer, Hartman, Haugen, Henderson, (Iowa,) Hepburn, Hermann, Hicks, Hitt, Hopkins, (Ill.,) Hopkins, (Penn.,) Johnson, (N. D.,) Kiefer, Lacey, Loud, Loudenslager, Mahon, McCall, McDowell, Meiklejohn, Morse, Northway, Perkins, Phillips, Pickler, Powers, Quigg, Randall, Ray, Reed, Reyburn, Robinson, (Penn.,) Russell, (Conn.,) Scranton, Smith, Stone, (Charles W.,) Stone, (William A.,) Storer, Strong, Thomas, Updegraff, Van Voorhis, (N. Y.,) Van Voorhis, (Ohio,) Wadsworth, Walker, Wanger, Waugh, White, Wilson, (Ohio,) Woomer, Wright—82.

Populists—Messrs. Baker, (Kan.,) Bell, (Col.,) Boen, Davis, Kem, Pence, Simpson—7.

Total, 130.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote Mr. Outhwaite said: "Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the resolution."

WALL STREET IS SATISFIED.

Financial Men of New-York Did Not Like the Carlisle Scheme.

News of the collapse of the Currency bill came as a relief to the financial district. This feeling took tangible form in the bond market. Government 5s, which chiefly had been affected by the Treasury and allied plans, advanced from 116¾ to 117. Bankers had been opposed to the plans on which Congress was at work, on grounds taken by The New-York Times. They were quite complacent over the failure.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, expressed the general opinion heard among bankers. He said:

"I am pleased to learn that the Currency bills before Congress are not likely to be passed. The solution of the present financial situation will not be found in an attempt to transfer responsibility for the maintenance of gold payments from the Treasury of the United States to the banks. Undoubtedly, our currency system could be much simplified, but our circulating medium should not be subjected to any sudden change which might disturb business confidence.

"If bank notes are to replace the Government issues of paper money, every precaution should be taken to continue to maintain all our money on a gold basis and interchangeable, and legislation to this end should be most carefully considered.

"In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to borrow money on short time, if desired, in order to meet any revenue deficiency, and he should also be empowered to issue bonds payable in gold, in order to borrow money in the markets of the world, if necessary, to maintain gold payments, pending such changes in the currency system as may be deemed advisable.

"In my opinion, this whole subject should be submitted to a commission, with instructions to make a full report thereon to Congress."

Genuine Pond's Extract

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Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, COLDS, CATARRH & PAIN.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, DO NOT CURE.

THE TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE

Made Angry by the Discharge of a Master Workman—Officials, However, Say Their Talk Is Merely Bluff.

There is talk of a trolley tie-up in Brooklyn. The railroad men say that in all likelihood a strike will be ordered before Sunday. The railroad officials say this is merely a bluff. They do not think a strike is even contemplated.

The Executive Board of District Assembly, No. 75, Knights of Labor, met yesterday, at Mugge's Hall, in Bridge Street. The troubles of the railroad men were taken up. One of the board subsequently said that three-quarters of the Executive Committee were in favor of a strike.

There were seventy-five delegates at the meeting, and they were not at all pleased with the results of the conferences with President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Road.

The men demanded $2.25 a day, the trippers to remain according to the agreement in 1894, and the companies to comply with the ten-hour law regulating labor on surface railroads.

While the men were discussing the advisability of striking, they received word that Master Workman Groge of the Fulton Avenue line had been discharged for running his car at reckless speed, and that Motorman Henry Finnegan of the same line had also been discharged because he had collided with the car in front of him.

Then the men became angry and the hot-headed ones wanted to declare a strike then and there. But the cooler ones prevailed and the strike was not ordered.

Master Workman Groge said that his discharge had not been caused by his alleged recklessness, but by personal spite.

Manager Bogardus said that Groge was an old offender, and had been cautioned time and again about the reckless way in which he handled his car. That he was a Master Workman was no reason why he should not be discharged.

The men have finished their conferences with President Lewis and President Norton and this morning a committee will be appointed to wait upon the officials of the Jay and Smith Street line. The result will be reported this evening.

Martin Conley, Chairman of the Executive Board, said last night:

"The men are anxious to strike, and I believe they will be given an opportunity unless the companies grant their demands. We have either to win now, or we might just as well give up our work, for if we are beaten or do not accomplish anything this year the men will lose faith."

The men, however, say they have plenty of money and can stand out some time.

It is said that should the trolley men strike the Brooklyn elevated employes would also go out.

STOLE THE REV. DR. GREER'S BRIC-A-BRAC

A Thief Found a Plausible Excuse for Getting into the House.

A young man called yesterday afternoon at the home of the Rev. David H. Greer, 342 Madison Avenue, and handed the servant who answered the bell a package, saying that there were express charges due on it. When the maid went away to see Mrs. Greer, the man entered the parlor and took three or four pieces of silver bric-à-brac, valued at $50.

When the girl returned the thief had disappeared. The alleged express package contained a bottle of beef, iron, and wine, a bottle of some preparation for cleaning clothing, and a wisp broom.

Dr. Greer is rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and Chauncey M. Depew and the Vanderbilts are members of his congregation.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS

The House Passes Diplomatic and Postal Appropriations.

THE NEW-YORK OFFICE DISCUSSED

Attempt to Cut Out Chicago Fast Mail Trains—Something About a National Postage Movement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—After the disposition of the Currency bill to-day the House took up the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) in the chair.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) stated that the provisions of the bill as reported contained a total appropriation of $1,562,116, which is $1,800 less than the appropriation for the current year. The changes from the present law are as follows:

Omitting the appropriation on account of the intercontinental railway survey; John Bassett Moore, $3,000 for editing and publishing the diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution; increasing the salaries of the Consuls at Cape Town and Venice from $1,500 and $1,000 to $2,000 and $1,500, respectively; discontinuing the commercial agency at Boma, Congo Free State; increasing the salary of one of the thirteen Consular clerks from $1,000 to $1,200; reducing from $36,000 to $28,000 the appropriation for the Bureau of American Republics.

Mr. McCreary had read a letter from Secretary Gresham suggesting, in view of the recent disturbances in Armenia, the appointment of Consuls at Erzeroum and Harpoot for the protection of the American missionaries in that country. On motion of Mr. McCreary, the Consulate at Erzeroum was provided for, and on motion of Mr. Hitt that at Harpoot.

With the addition of these Consulates, the total amount carried in the bill was $1,565,118. The bill was reported to the House and, as amended, passed.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, (Dem., N. C.,) the House, then in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.,) in the chair, proceeded to consider the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The bill recommended an appropriation of $89,442,952.86, or $1,616,330.78 less than the estimate. The appropriation for the current fiscal year amounted to $87,236,599.55. The estimated postal revenue for the fiscal year 1896 will be $86,907,407, an increase of 8 per cent. To meet whatever deficiency might occur in the several appropriations made by the bill, a sum equal to such deficiency of the revenues of the Post Office Department was appropriated from the Treasury.

Before the bill was read by sections and opened for amendment, the matter of the recent changes in the New-York Post Office was brought up by Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.) He said an expert commission had been at work in that office with the net result that 500 clerks had had their salaries raised, 200 reduced, and several score had been dismissed, and he asserted that the clerks reduced were old employes of whose capability there was no doubt.

A colloquy followed between Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) and Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) respecting the assertion by Quigg that these changes were partisan in their effect. Grosvenor asked Dockery if it were possible that such violations of the civil service law could occur in the City of New-York under the very eyes of the distinguished member of the Civil Service Commission from that State without exciting an indignant protest from him.

Mr. Dockery—It seems very improbable.

Mr. Grosvenor—Then, is it not inferentially true that there exists no good ground for complaint?

Mr. Dockery—Undoubtedly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) had read a letter from the publisher of an Omaha paper protesting against the establishment and maintenance of the fast mail trains from Chicago west for the benefit of the morning newspapers of that city. The newspapers of Chicago, Rosewater said, had already restricted papers published in the Missouri Valley to their local fields, and he urged associate action by Congressmen north and west of Chicago, and in Missouri, to prevent the continuance of the practice. Mr. Perkins said that inasmuch as the Missouri River newspaper publications were dependent upon their own efforts, aided by the regular train service of the railroads, to circulate their publications, the Chicago newspaper men should be required to depend upon the same means and not to have the Government revenues expended in their sole behalf.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) said it was not true that trains were expedited for the sole benefit of the Chicago newspaper; they simply took advantage of a condition of affairs which they found in existence.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) offered the following amendment:

Provided that associations organized to secure improvements in the condition of the public roads and highways consisting of not less than 1,000 members and maintaining a publication published at least once a month in the interest of said association shall be entitled to distribute such publication through the Post Office at second-class rates.

He explained that this was intended to secure transmission through the mails of the organ of the League of American Wheelmen, which had been denied by the Postmaster General, he said, despite the declaration of Congress in the last Post Office Appropriation bill of its interpretation of the law regarding this class of publications, on the sole ground that the organization was not founded on the "Lodge principle," because its subordinate branches were designated as "Divisions."

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) made the point of order that the amendment was obnoxious to the rules, in that it changed existing law and increased expenditures. After considerable debate the point of order was sustained against the amendment.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) moved to increase by $1,000,000 the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes to $27,500,000, the amount which the Postmaster General said in his estimates was the least sum with which he could economically conduct that part of the business. Lost.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.,) moved to amend by a proviso that no railway postal clerk should be compelled to live at a terminus of the route upon which he was employed. A regulation to this effect had been promulgated by the Postmaster General, and Mr. Pickler said it ought not to be enforced. The amendment was ruled out on the point of order that it was new legislation.

Mr. Caruth (Dem., Ky.,) called attention to the national postage movement, having for its object the securing of legislation to reduce the rate of letter postage from 2 cents to 1 cent an ounce. He said that it was a scheme which, if successful, would result in putting millions of dollars in the pockets of the managers. The plan, he said, to secure contributions through State organizations from large patrons of the postal service of half the amount annually saved by the proposed change. The receipts from letter postage last year, Mr. Caruth said, were about $45,000,000, so that even if 10 per cent. of the Post Office patrons contributed, the managers would reap a reward of over $2,250,000.

The bill was agreed to in committee without change, reported to the House, and passed.

The conference report upon the Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to.

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HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

FOR FREE SITTINGS IN CHURCH

PROVISIONS MADE IN THE WILL OF MRS. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL.

Funds Left to Her Nephews to Found a Church—Mrs. Babbitt's Will Disposing of Nearly $2,000,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Underhill, the well-known philanthropist and aunt of the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, Jr., who died recently, always felt that there was a field in this city for a Protestant Episcopal church in which the sittings should be absolutely free. She made provision in her will for the establishment of such a church by setting aside $75,000.

The document was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, and the part relating to the church gives to her nephew, the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, Jr.; Edward P. Floyd-Jones, and Arthur Floyd-Jones the sum of $75,000 absolutely, adding:

"This devise and bequest to my said nephews is made absolutely because I am informed that a devise or bequest in trust for a corporation not in being is of doubtful validity, and I hereby request my said nephews, and I leave to their honor and good faith to use said $75,000 and all the income thereof in establishing and founding a free church and congregation in the City of New-York for the worship of God according to the rites, doctrine, and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the seats in said church to remain free forever."

If this bequest is objected to and held invalid, then the $75,000 is given to her nephew, Elbert Floyd-Jones, Jr., absolutely.

Mrs. Underhill left an estate consisting of $300,000 worth of real estate and $100,000 of personal property. The residue, after providing for the free church, is left in trust for the benefit of Thomas M. Wigham, the testatrix's brother; his son, Reginald E. Wigham, and her nephews, Edward P. Floyd-Jones, Arthur Floyd-Jones, Elbert Floyd-Jones, Jr., and her niece, Elizabeth U. Floyd-Jones. The executors and trustees appointed are Edward P. Floyd-Jones, Arthur Floyd-Jones, Elbert Floyd-Jones, Jr., and Alfred Roe.

WILL OF MRS. REBECCA BABBITT

Disposition of an Estate Valued at $1,847,000—Bequests to Relatives.

The will of Mrs. Rebecca Babbitt, widow of the late Benjamin T. Babbitt, the millionaire soap manufacturer, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Mrs. Babbitt died on Dec. 19 of last year at her residence, 35 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The will disposes of an estate valued at $1,847,000, of which $1,750,000 is personal property and $97,000 real estate. Attached to the will are two codicils, executed Sept. 11 and Sept. 17, 1891.

Edward F. Gibbon of this city and Edward H. Burton of Englewood, N. J., are named as executors.

Mrs. Babbitt leaves in trust with the executors, for the benefit of her grandchildren, Elizabeth A. Hyde, Benjamin F. B. Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., Ida J. Hyde, and Mabel L. Hyde, children of her deceased daughter, Ida T. Hyde, $100,000 each. They are to receive the income of the fund after they arrive at the age of twenty-one, and if they live to be forty, the principal of each trust is to be turned over to each grandchild.

To her daughter Lillia Mrs. Babbitt leaves the house in Thirty-fourth Street, with all the furniture, pictures, and portraits, or in lieu of this, $75,000. The daughter is to select within three months after her mother's death which of these two provisions she will accept. In case she accepts the $75,000, the house is to be sold and the proceeds become part of the residuary estate. The daughter is to have all her mother's books, and is to distribute such as she may not want among the grandchildren. A trust fund of $100,000 is created for the daughters benefit. She to receive the income during her life, and upon her death the principal is to go to her children.

A trust fund of $15,000 is created for the benefit of Frank Stacy of Philadelphia, the income to be paid to him in the judgment of Executor Gibbon. Another trust fund of $17,500 is established for Elisha McDuffee of Santa Cruz, Cal., and one of $30,000 for Clarissa McDuffee of New-York. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the trustee of these trusts.

The remainder of the estate goes to the daughter. At her death it is to be divided into five equal parts, and is to pass to the five grandchildren.

Searching the Delavan Ruins.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The remains of two more of the victims of the Delavan House fire were dug out of the débris to-day, making a total of eight. Two of those previously found are believed to be the bodies of Nora and Mary Sullivan, chambermaids. Two watches, one gold and one silver, were found by the workingmen. They were claimed by two of the Italian cooks who escaped. A few coins brought to light did not get beyond the workingmen who found them.

TO WHIP WIFE BEATERS

Mr. Gerry Has a Bill Which, He Is Sure, Will Become a Law.

DR. A. F. CURRIER'S STRONG ARGUMENT

Lashes, He Said, Could Not Degrade the Monsters Who Struck Women—Other Physicians of the Same Mind.

A bill will shortly be introduced in the Legislature to provide for corporal punishment for wife beaters and other brutes convicted of felonies.

This information came out last night at a meeting of the Section on Public Health at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street.

Dr. Andrew F. Currier read a paper on the subject of "Corporal Punishment for Certain Forms of Crime," which was discussed by Elbridge T. Gerry, Dr. E. H. Grandin, and the Rev. Dr. B. F. Da Costa. Dr. J. West Roosevelt presided.

Dr. Currier first reviewed briefly the history of corporal punishment. Reforms were brought about a hundred years ago, he said, by the guillotine, but to-day we used the ballot. He read a number of extracts from The New-York Times of recent dates to show that wife beating was prevalent. He referred especially to the case of Mrs. Mary Latzen, who was struck in the face by her husband in the presence of Justice Voorhis, and to that of Sailor Petersen, who murdered his wife and children.

The doctor also told of many cases in his own professional experience of women who had been beaten by their husbands or other male members of their family.

The punishment to-day for such crimes, he contended, was wholly inadequate. The only effective punishment was that which gave physical pain. Imprisonment had no terrors for such human brutes. He denied that flogging under such circumstances was either degrading or barbarous. Corporal punishment could not degrade wife-beaters.

They could not be made worse by a flogging, but they might be made better, and they would serve as an example to other vicious characters.

Dr. Currier believed that the flogging should be administered in private with only the inflictor of the blows and a competent physician present. He said the whipping post had served its purpose well in Delaware.

"A man who strikes a woman should be thrashed," said the doctor in conclusion.

In introducing Mr. Gerry, Dr. Roosevelt gave his own views on the subject, practically agreeing with what Dr. Currier had said.

Mr. Gerry said that at the recent convention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in this city, he had been authorized to draw up a bill, to be introduced during the present session of the Legislature, providing for the corporal punishments of wife-beaters and monsters of an even worse type.

"This bill provides," he said, "that for all felonies in which physical injury is inflicted the court may have, in its discretion, the power to add corporal punishment, not to exceed forty strokes of the lash, inflicted on the bare back by a warden or a keeper, in the presence of a competent physician and with none others present."

Mr. Gerry read the statistics of brutal crimes collected by his society since 1890 where children were involved to show how inadequate was the punishment provided by law. Such brutes, he said, feared only physical pain, and that was the only proper way they could be dealt with.

The Rev. Dr. Da Costa spoke very briefly, but was of the opinion that the whipping post was a necessity for wife-beaters and a certain other class of criminals.

Dr. E. A. Grandin and others spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Gerry said after the meeting that he felt quite confident that his corporal punishment bill would be passed at the present session of the Legislature and be signed by the Governor.

Target Practice Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Target practice in the army is to be suspended for a time. The work will be hereafter confined to recruits, those to whom a knowledge of the rifle and the carbine is essential. The order issued to-day by Secretary Lamont suspending this practice was made necessary by the failure of the fund for target practice and the steady dwindling away of the surplus appropriation until there is scant money left for an emergency. It takes time to provide the service with ammunition, and it was deemed advisable rather to retain the powder now on hand than to further exhaust the ammunition by a continuance of the target practice.

Grip Makes Father Walsh Violent.

The Rev. Father Edward H. Walsh, pastor of the Reformed Catholic Church, Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, who lives at 313 State Street, is a patient in the Cumberland Street Hospital, suffering from a violent attack of grip.

He escaped from his bed yesterday, and it took several physicians and nurses to get him back. It has been necessary to put on his hands "mits" of heavy leather. They are fastened to a leather belt around his waist.

He was born in Ireland forty years ago, and is large and powerful. He was formerly an ordained priest.

Hotel Men's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Association was held at the Gilsey House yesterday. The following officers were re-elected: President—N. L. Merrifield of the Continental; Vice President—A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair; Secretary—Simeon Force of the Grand Union; Treasurer—H. H. Brockway of the Ashland; Executive Committee—C. L. Wetherbee of the Buckingham, Louis L. Todd of the Marlborough and Vendome, C. F. Wildey of the Cosmopolitan, George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, and N. B. Barry of the St. Cloud; Counsel—W. J. Fanning.

The annual banquet of the association will take place to-night at Delmonico's. Mayor Strong is expected to be present.

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Gold crowns and bridge work or teeth without plates, per tooth	$4.00
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Teeth extracted positively without pain. No charge where you have other work done. Call and see specimens and get estimates free.
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DEAD IN A ROOM FIVE WEEKS

NONE KNEW IT UNTIL AN AGENT CALLED WITH A GAS BILL.

Then It Was Found that Mrs. Ida Blohm, a Cook, Had Killed Herself by Inhaling Gas Through a Tube.

A middle-aged woman, on the last day of November, rented three rear rooms on the top floor of 645 East Thirteenth Street. She told Emil Zimmerman, the agent, that her name was Meyer. The only furniture she brought to the house was a table, a lounge, and a small stove. The new tenant told Zimmerman she was going away for a while to attend a sick woman, at the same time mentioning that she was a professional nurse.

After her interview with the agent, no one in the house remembers seeing her. Her rent was not due until the middle of this month, as she was allowed two weeks free. Consequently the agent had no necessity for calling upon the Meyer woman until about 10 o'clock yesterday, when the bill for her gas was left with him. It is the custom of the gas collector to leave the bills of all the tenants with the agent.

Zimmerman was greatly surprised when he noticed that the amount charged to Mrs. Meyer was $3.02, as she had not been seen around, and he supposed that she had been away with the sick woman.

Then he remembered that a tenant on the top floor had been complaining for three weeks about a strong odor of gas. He thought there must be something wrong with the gas in Mrs. Meyer's apartment. So he went up to investigate. He found the door locked.

Entering the adjoining apartment, he crawled out on the fire escape and looked through the window. He almost fell from the fire escape in fright as he saw the occupant of the room lying dead on the lounge in the sitting room. The lounge was within a foot of the window.

Zimmerman called two policemen, who went with him to the top floor. As they opened the window a flow of gas poured out. It was some minutes before they were able to enter the room. It was then found that the woman had committed suicide by inhaling gas.

A rubber hose was stretched from a burner of the chandelier to her mouth, where it was held secure by the dead woman's clenched teeth. The body was in a frightful state of decomposition.

On the mantelpiece were found tow letters. One was addressed to "Mrs. E. Leuchter, 238 East Fourth Street, City." It was sealed and stamped. The other letter was addressed "Lena Baumhafa, Henptfordenfeld, de Augustfehn, Grossherzogthum Oldenburg." This letter was stamped, but not sealed. A note that lay on top of the letters read:

"Do not mail these letters until I am dead."

The letters and note were written in German. Mrs. Leuchter, a dressmaker, lives at the address given. She went to the house and identified the dead woman. She says her name was Mrs. Ida Blohm, who formerly boarded with her, but left her house Nov. 29.

Mrs. Leuchter said that the woman had lived with her for five months, and until a few days before she went away worked as a cook in the Cooper Union Hotel, Third Avenue and St. Mark's Place. Mrs. Blohm had told her once that her husband was dead, and that she had a son twelve years old living in Germany. The dressmaker, however, believes that the woman's husband is living. She can give no reason for the woman's suicide. The letter will not be delivered to her until after the Coroner has taken possession of it.

According to Mrs. Leuchter, the woman was about forty years old. She left her position in the hotel on account of some trouble with another domestic. When leaving the dressmaker she said she was going to Astoria.

The agent, Zimmerman, and the tenants of the house where the woman killed herself are satisfied that she had been dead since the second or third day of December.

Democratic Gains in Georgia.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Democrats made great gains in the county elections Wednesday, 2d inst. Every county in the State voted for local officers. Democracy has more than held her own. She has not lost a single county and has redeemed several which were carried by the Populists in the October election. Among these are Douglas, Gwinnet, Bartow, Polk, possibly Meriwether, and a number of others. Pike, Monroe, Effingham, and other counties which were contested in the Legislature are Democratic by safe majorities. The day was inclement throughout the greater part of Georgia. Snow and sleet fell in many counties, and rain in others.

The "Grip" is here again,

but in a lighter form than heretofore, and probably with less fatal results. When one gets in its grasp, unless he or she is strong physically, the little germ, or wizard, or demon, or whatever it may be termed, gets such a hold that it is very difficult to shake it off, and unless great care is taken, Pneumonia, Bronchitis or Consumption is liable to follow.

There are two things that must be done when recovering from the Grip. One is, thoroughly protect the feet from becoming wet or chilled; otherwise you are almost sure to take a fresh cold, which is very bad. The other is, that you must take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites *without fail.* This is just as essential as it is to take your meals. It will nourish you. It will stimulate your appetite for other food. It will heal the irritation of the Throat and Lungs, and will cure the lingering Cough and strengthen and fortify your system against further attacks.

Your doctor will verify this statement. You don't want Cough remedies, but you want exactly this combination—Cod-liver Oil emulsified and made easy of assimilation; the Hypophosphites, a strengthening and stimulating tonic which aids the digestion of the Oil, and the Glycerine which allays the irritation and is a splendid vehicle for the introduction of both the Oil and Hypophosphites into the system. This grand combination is almost an absolute necessity for the proper recovery from this peculiarly distressing malady.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—The Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague-Clinton Sts—8:00—Il Trovatore.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—Day and Evening—Exhibition of George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinee, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Syntax.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Rob Roy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES' HALL, Broadway-26th St—8:15—Lecture "Other Worlds," illustrated.
333 4TH AV—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	27	30	3:30 P. M.	30	32
6 A. M.	27	30	6 P. M.	31	30
9 A. M.	29	31	9 P. M.	33	30
12 M.	31	31	12 P. M.	30	30

Average temperature yesterday.....30½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....29¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

Mr. Springer's substitute for the Carlisle Currency bill was disposed of yesterday by the refusal of the House to agree to a rule to bring the bill to a vote. Precious time has been wasted over this ill-judged measure, but the way is at last clear. The Democrats of the House should now diligently apply themselves to the carrying out of a legislative programme based on these four fundamental propositions:

1. Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for gold to be used in redeeming the legal tenders.

2. Authorize the President to appoint a commission to prepare and report necessary amendments to the National Bank act.

3. Reduce the expenditures of the Government for the coming fiscal year to the lowest point a due regard for the public interests will permit.

4. Increase immediately the revenues of the Government by equitable taxation sufficient in amount to make current receipts meet current expenditures, and at the earliest possible day put a surplus into the Treasury to be used in retiring greenbacks and Treasury notes.

The revision of the banking and currency laws is not urgent. It is more desirable that the work should be done well than that it should be done at once. The relief of the Treasury is a matter of extreme urgency. From the point of view of the legislator it is immaterial whether the unsatisfactory condition of the Treasury is caused by a deficiency of revenue or by the withdrawal of gold in exchange for legal tenders. The remedy we prescribe will cure the malady, whatever its cause.

At the bottom of all profitable discussion of our national finances lies the fact that the legal tenders are a debt. To pay the debt is a sound business operation. To pay it out of surplus revenues is best. As we have at present no surplus revenues, we ought to use our credit to procure the ready money to pay the debt—that is, to take up an obligation that is giving us trouble with another obligation that will give us no trouble whatever if we make the usual provision for meeting it at maturity.

In Congressman Sperry's bill authorizing the sale of 3 per cent. ten-thirty gold bonds the House has before it a simple and effective measure of Treasury relief. By an additional section which he has appended to the bill Mr. Sperry meets the objection of those who fear contraction of the currency by providing for the issue of national bank circulation up to par on the new bonds or on bonds already deposited. It is not probable that any inconvenience would arise from the retirement of legal tenders under the operation of the bill. In present trade conditions a little contraction of the redundant and idle currency would do no harm. When trade revives and money rates advance, bankers would find it more profitable to employ their legal tenders in loans and discounts than in the purchase of 3 per cent. bonds. It is probable that the retirement and redemption process would be slow and altogether salutary.

Leading Democrats at Washington almost despair of any financial legislation at this session. That the credit of the Nation is in some measure at stake and the credit of the Democratic Party altogether at stake seems to have no awakening and uniting effect. Plainly it would be impossible to put through a comprehensive bill dealing with the Treasury and the banks. But if there is any patriotism, any sense of loyalty to party remaining among the Democrats in Congress, some leader can surely be found to rally them for such a programme as we have indicated.

It is curative in all its features, meets the needs of the Treasury and of the country, and for the Democratic national legislators affords an opportunity for an honorable exit from a stage upon which they have done themselves too little honor.

A CHANCE FOR MR. BYRNES.

Whatever may be said of the motives of the Police Commissioners, their action yesterday was commendable. They have complied with the suggestions addressed to them by the Mayor. They have called upon the Superintendent to see that proper receptacles for ashes and garbage are provided and that they are used. They have also directed the Superintendent to ascertain whether unlawful resorts have been reopened since the adjournment of the Lexow committee, and, if they have, to take measures for closing them.

These are very good things of the kind that the Police Commissioners ought always to be doing and have never done before. A main obstacle to the cleaning of the streets is the fact that in the poorer quarters people throw their refuse into the streets, and cannot be prevented from doing so unless a good many examples are made. One or two in every neighborhood would suffice, but less than this will not suffice.

The moral scavengering which they call upon the Superintendent to do is not less necessary than the literal scavengering in which it is the business of the police to assist the Street-Cleaning Department and the Board of Health. Now that the Lexow committee has adjourned, it is alleged that the vice which it drove into retirement has broken out again with little concealment in more than one precinct. Policemen whose eyes are not willfully closed will find little difficulty in getting evidence, if the charge is true.

The main value of this action is that it gives the Superintendent a free hand. This time the Commissioners mean what they say, or at least they will not venture to interfere with him. With respect to these things he is for the time being unhampered by his official superiors. He can act as if he were a sole Commissioner of Police responsible to nobody but the Mayor and the law. We can see what he would do in that position by what he does do. There is no official investigation going on, but there is an unofficial investigation which may not be less useful. Let Dr. Parkhurst's society and everybody else who is concerned see what happens now that the Superintendent is free to enforce the laws; and let Mr. Byrnes show us what he can do.

PENROSE SET ASIDE.

The effacement of Penrose moves The Times to joy in the same measure that it stings Quay to rage. We have borne a hand in the cudgeling of the rogues in Philadelphia and in the attempt to break their grasp on the City Government because the rogues were stout and bold and because the good citizens of the Quaker City seemed to stand in need of assistance. At any rate, the appeal for help came to us from prominent sources, and it is gratifying to feel that the setting aside of Penrose was in some measure due to The Times, which has been pretty widely circulated in Philadelphia since this fight began.

Penrose disappears, Quay confronts treason in his own political household, and may be overthrown altogether, the combine that but yesterday swaggeringly dictated the policies of the Republicans of Philadelphia and ruled the city is split in two. The Committee of Ninety-five and the reform uprising have done that much, and have compelled the nomination of a respectable man as the Republican candidate for Mayor. That is a good deal to accomplish in a week's campaign.

But Martin remains. It was "Dave" Martin who made the decision that Penrose should be withdrawn, "Dave" Martin who selected the name of Warwick for those submitted by the Committee of Ninety-five, and it was against "Dave" Martin, not against the reformers, that Quay directed his spiteful oratory in the Senate yesterday. Evidently Mr. David Martin is still a man to be reckoned with in Philadelphia.

The character and the personal force of Mr. Warwick now become factors of great importance. His character is good. That rests upon information, and also upon the fact that the reform committee was willing to accept him. The sturdiness of his backbone, it appears, is yet to be demonstrated. He has been for much of his life an office holder, more or less in touch with the men who were rebuked yesterday, though not of them. We have had such Mayors in New-York, and they have not been reforming or satisfactory Mayors. The Committee of Ninety-five have confidence enough in Mr. Warwick to refrain from opposing him. They will accept and support him—some of them probably with misgivings.

The election of Mr. Warwick as Mayor of Philadelphia might or might not put an end to jobbery and corruption. The ring is powerful and intrenched. Unless he proves to be unshackled, pushing, and tremendously energetic, the old crooked business will go on throughout his term.

If the Democrats were to nominate Robert E. Pattison and make him Mayor he would make an end of the ring. That is the only sure way. The Republican State of Pennsylvania has twice made Pattison Governor to free itself from Cameron and Quay. There will be need of a man of his experience and his power in Philadelphia to hunt out and punish the tools of the ring. The Councils will reek with corruption, as in the past. That is already evident. If Republican Philadelphia should turn to a Democrat for her redemption, as New-York turned to a Republican in November, the analogy would be striking and of great promise.

THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

The President of the Aqueduct Commission has submitted to his fellow-Commissioners a report which may be regarded as virtually a report of the commission to the public. It is the first made since Jan. 1, 1887, and covers the work done during the eight years, with a résumé of what preceded that period. Although these matters have been made familiar to the public from time to time, a consecutive statement of them is of special interest just now.

The present commission, as constituted by the act of 1888, has done its work in a creditable manner, correcting the faults of its predecessors, and it has seen the completion of the great aqueduct and the settlement of the controversies growing out of its construction. Since that was accomplished, it has had charge of the creation of adequate storage and distributing reservoirs, which is still going on. Two of the smaller dams and reservoirs are nearly completed, the new Croton dam, the largest structure of the kind ever undertaken, is under contract, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of the property required for the distributing reservoir at Jerome Park.

The report shows that there is much important work yet to be done before our great water supply system is finally completed. The present commission has proceeded quietly and steadily with its task, with a faithful regard for every public interest involved, and there seems to be no reason why it should be disturbed until its work is done. The members have commanded the confidence of the public by their efficiency and integrity and their faithful attention to duty, and the record presented in this report is one to be proud of.

HAWAII ASKS A FAVOR.

There seems to be no reason why our Government should stand in the way of a cable station on one of the uninhabited islands of the Hawaiian group, if the Government of that country desires to have it there, even though the enterprise is British. On the contrary, it would be a distinct advantage to us to have cable communication with the Hawaiian Islands established without any expense or sacrifice on our part. Neither our Government nor our capitalists have sufficient interest in the matter to establish the communication, but Great Britain has a large interest in having a line laid from Canada to Australia, and a connection with Hawaii is eminently desirable if that is to be done.

It is quite accidental that we are in a position to hinder this enterprise, for the clause in the reciprocity treaty which bound the Hawaiian Government not to make any concession to any other "power, State, or Government," for the use of any harbor or territory, did not contemplate the prohibition of cable communication, such as is proposed. It does prevent the lease even of a barren and uninhabited islet for use as a cable station, under the authority of any foreign Government. Aside from the fact that it would be greatly to our advantage, as the experience of the last two years has amply proved, to have this cable laid, the clause in the treaty operates as a restraint upon the sovereignty of Hawaii in the matter which we should be quite ready to remove. The Government at Honolulu desires to be free to make the proposed lease, and the request comes from it, and not from the British representatives.

The correspondence relating to this matter, which was submitted to Congress yesterday, was accompanied by an interesting explanation from Minister Willis touching the misunderstanding raised by Admiral Walker's report about the departure of the Philadelphia from Honolulu last August. It shows plainly that the Admiral attached much more importance to the delay than did the Minister, who merely acquiesced in it. It is plain that Mr. Willis had no thought of any political significance in the waiting of one British vessel for another, such as Admiral Walker professed to see. As to the ground of Walker's apprehension regarding the conduct and sentiments of a British Minister who had already been superseded or the Captain of the British cruiser, Mr. Willis had no knowledge or information, but his opinion is that for six months there has been no reason why our Government should not regard the presence or absence of British war vessels with the same indifference that is felt by the Government of Hawaii.

Now that the ridiculous nightmare which Admiral Walker had while preparing his report at sea, and which excited queer alarms in the Senate jingoes, has passed away, and it is evident that all Great Britain wants is a resting place for a cable on the way from Vancouver to the antipodes, it is to be hoped that the small boon asked for by the Dole Government will be granted without any further hysterics.

A BRADLEY COMMITTEE FOR BROOKLYN?

There is need of an investigation in Brooklyn—just how much of an investigation will soon be made evident.

The sale of janitorships in school buildings may seem like a small matter. Relatively, it is a petty corruption. But as a symptom it is serious enough to call for professional diagnosis, especially as the patient has suffered from constitutional troubles of a pretty grave nature in the past.

The corruption may not extend beyond the Department of Education. Probably it does extend much beyond it. If it has tainted the other departments of the Brooklyn City Government in the past a Lexow investigation should be ordered.

Everybody would have confidence in an investigation committee of which Senator Daniel Bradley was Chairman.

THE TENNESSEE CONTEST.

It is a mistake for the Democrats of Tennessee to make any fuss over the election of a Republican Governor in that State. They admit that he was elected "on the face of the returns" by a plurality of a few hundred, but they say there were frauds in the Republican counties of East Tennessee. The principal charge they make is that many persons were allowed to vote without having paid the poll tax or presenting evidence that it had been paid, as required by law.

This is probably so, but it is true that the same offense was committed in Democratic counties, and has been at every election since the poll tax was required. Doubtless there were other frauds in Republican counties, and also in Democratic counties, for the election laws of Tennessee are lax and place the control of elections practically in the hands of the dominant party in each county, and they have for years been loosely executed. It is not safe for a Democratic Legislature to assume to decide upon the preponderance of fraud, and to declare the result of the election regardless of the "face" of the county returns. There would be too much temptation to magnify Republican frauds and belittle Democratic offenses, and whether this were done or not it would be suspected and the effect would be bad.

"Going back of the returns" is a dangerous business. It is practically a revision of the action of the people at the polls by a partisan majority in the Legislature, and it transfers the actual choice of public officers from the voters to the Legislature. Of course, the vote should be taken according to law, and the returns should be honestly made up, but this must be accomplished by the enforcement of proper regulations, and not by a returning board revision of the result. What Tennessee needs is better election laws and a better disposition in both parties for complying with them and accepting results. If the vote does not decide an election, there is no safe way of getting a decision. The defeated party should wait until next time and then do better.

THE JAPANESE DANGER.

There is something so anomalous in the present state of affairs in the far East that it cannot be expected to last. Here has a nation of forty millions sent its army and navy against one of four hundred millions, and won every battle by land and sea with an ease shameful to the beaten party. And now the army of the smaller nation is encamped in the enemy's country and carrying on there, with great deliberation, a Winter campaign, cut off by the elements alike from retreat and from supplies, unable to send even its sick and wounded home, and compelled to care for them in field hospitals.

Surely such an exhibition of contempt for an enemy in so many respects so superior has never been seen in the world before. There is a very old military maxim which admonishes armies against despising the enemy. Japan has had many reasons for despising her enemy, but her present enterprise seems to indicate that she has gone beyond reason in her contempt. As things now are, the least interruption to her victorious career would put the entire Japanese Army on Chinese soil in danger of utter extirpation. The Chinese have shown in this war, as they have shown in other wars, that they will fight if they are bravely led, and that even when their leaders are, as they now are, merely a set of skulking thieves, and even when the leaders have run away, the common soldiers will continue to offer a passive resistance. They are still formidable when they are but a disorganized mob. If they had such a leader as they found a generation ago in Chinese Gordon, it is unlikely that any armed Japanese would be permitted to leave the country alive.

It does seem that the Japanese are "tempting Providence" in their exultation. It will not do to drive even the Chinese Government, rotten and imbecile as it has shown itself to be, to despair, lest it should at last find the courage and also the ingenuity of despair. There is no patriotism, it appears, among the educated and ruling classes of China. But the Government is at stake, and the Government can afford to hire the qualities which it has not now at its disposal, to offer rewards that will tempt European soldiers of fortune, who might retrieve the Chinese disasters. It might also, when the alternative was so plainly its own extinction, give the commanders whom it might engage as free a hand, as high a rank, and as great rewards as it bestowed upon Chinese Gordon for saving it from the Tai-Pings in 1860. Time is on the Chinese and not on the Japanese side. Moreover, the lapse of time aggravates the danger of foreign intervention. It has all along been plain that British interests are on the side of China, and that British sympathies have followed British interests. That has recently been made plainer than ever by the British accounts of the atrocities that followed the capture of Port Arthur, atrocities that are so curiously in contrast with what has been reported heretofore of the Japanese conduct of the war that it is evident they have at least lost nothing in the telling. It has become plain since the accession of the new Czar that a change has come over the Russian policy, and that the mutual jealousy of Great Britain and Russia can no longer be relied upon as a safeguard against European intervention. A joint intervention of the two powers is not impossible, and there is no reason to doubt that it would be effective. No other Western power has enough at stake to justify it in resisting such an intervention. If it took the form of an intervention to humiliate Japan it might be resisted, but in the actual circumstances it would take the form of an interference merely to prevent the utter destruction of China.

It seems, therefore, that the Japanese policy should be to take the promptest advantage of the Japanese victories to dictate terms of peace. If Mukden and afterward Pekin can be carried in a brief Winter campaign, the prostration of China would be even more complete than it is now, but there seems to be no prospect of that. Port Arthur fell on the 21st of November, and since then there has been no very great change in the military situation. It seems that to allow the Spring to open before peace is made would be for the victors a tremendous and useless risk.

DECEMBER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

One of the gratifying features of the reports of railway earnings for December is the gain shown by the New-York Central's statement for that month. The gross earnings were $3,644,995, as against $3,580,187 in December, 1893. This is a gain of $64,808, and it is the first time that the New-York Central's financial statement has been able to depart from the stereotyped "decreased earnings" which have held an unbroken record for more than a year. In November last the Central's earnings showed a decrease of $60,427, and in the month of October there was a decrease reported of $514,064.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been reporting increased monthly earnings for the past two or three months. In October the increase was $359,723, and in November there was an increase of $177,705. The figures for December, it is expected, will also show an increase over the corresponding period of last year. Within the past few weeks the westbound freight movement on the Pennsylvania lines has improved steadily.

In the reports of earnings for the fourth week of last month the aggregate percentage of increase thus far exceeds the percentage of decrease by a handsome margin. Of the reports issued by thirty different companies, eighteen record increased earnings and twelve decreased earnings. Chief among the more fortunate roads in this respect are the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, (the Big Four system,) which is able to show an increase of $51,572 for the fourth week in December over the same period of last year; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which reports an increase of $71,328; the International and Great Northern, with an increase of $42,879; the Chesapeake and Ohio, $46,556; the Denver and Rio Grande, an increase of $12,800; the St. Louis Southwestern, an increase of $8,623; the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, an increase of $5,812, and the Mexican Central, with an increase of $6,896.

Among other roads that report increased earnings for the fourth week of December are the Ohio Southern, $3,689; the Lake Erie and Western, $2,078; the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $1,660; the Wabash Railway, $2,828; the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $3,359; the Mexican National, $8,088; the Kanawha and Michigan, $1,664, and the Atlantic and Pacific, $15,609. The Atchison system proper, of which the Atlantic and Pacific is a part, has been running behind largely in its earnings for more than a year, but it reports a decrease for the fourth week of last month of but $11,895.

Several of the large systems West and South are able to report increases in earnings for the entire month of December, as compared with last year. The Big Four system, for instance, reports an increase of $86,000, the Northern Pacific an increase of about $39,000, the Louisville and Nashville an increase of about $48,000, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern an increase of $14,000, the Southern Railway Company an increase of about $2,000, and the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago an increase of $13,400.

The highest percentage of increased earnings for the last week of December was 38, which is credited to the International and Great Northern. The highest percentage of decrease for the same period was 24, which is charged against the St. Paul Road and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

A correspondent whose letter is signed "Sensitive," and whose note-paper is ornamented with a cheerfully brilliant picture of birds flying through a wreath of flowers, writes to ask: "Is there any way of boiling cabbage that will not fill the house with an unpleasant odor?" Inquiry in circles where boiled cabbage is regarded as an article of food, reveals that there is a method of preparing it for the table whereby "Sensitive" may escape annoyance. Certain progressive housekeepers have discovered, it seems, that a rubber shoe, if cooked in the same kettle with the vegetable in question, will so complicate the resulting fragrance that it becomes rather an object of interest and curiosity than an excuse for faultfinding.

Congressman Sibley's friends put the "padlocks on his lips" last June when, according to himself, he had figures prepared showing that the banks and trust companies could not pay 80 cents on the dollar. From that time the Pennsylvanian went on imbibing deleterious theories and country wit until he exploded from sheer inability to contain it all.

PICTURES BY INNESS SOLD

THE RICHARD H. HALSTED COLLECTION BRINGS $31,350.

Large Attendance, but Spiritless Bidding at the Sale in the American Art Galleries Last Night.

The sale of paintings by the late George Inness, owned by Mr. Richard H. Halsted, took place last night at the American Art Galleries. The large lower room was used, a small portion of one side being screened off by curtains. At a little after 8 o'clock every seat was taken, all the standing room was occupied, and a large crowd filled the entrance way and overflowed out in the corridor and stairway. The dealers were all represented, though they did not buy, and there was a large number of well-known collectors present.

Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, in a very brief speech, started the sale at a little after 8:30 o'clock. There was little enthusiasm, three pictures only arousing anything like spirited bidding.

The first number on the catalogue was "Autumn Gold," which, starting at $1,000, was advanced slowly and by dint of much coaxing, in bids of $50, to $1,650, at which price it was knocked down. "Tenafly Oaks," No. 6, was the first picture to arouse any brisk bidding. It was begun at $1,000 and sold for $2,100. Mr. Halsted paid $2,650 for this canvas at the last Seney sale. "The Clearing," a small canvas, 16 by 20, starting at $500, was run quickly up to $1,500, and finally brought $1,750, an astonishingly goood price. The last picture, "Storm on the Delaware," brought the largest amount, Mr. Cranberry securing it finally for $3,550. The prices realized were much below general expectations, and were in many cases less than the original cost of the paintings. The last picture, however, was bought at the Seney sale, and shows a profit of $1,000.

While it is doubtful if Mr. Halsted has lost much by this sale, it is certain that he has not made any money on his investment, and the general opinion is confirmed that he was ill advised to put his pictures on the market thus early, with the knowledge that the large collection now at the Fine Arts Society was so soon to come under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The following is a list of the titles, prices, and buyers, the total amount being $31,350:

No.		
1.	"Autumn Gold," J. R. Waters	$1,650
2.	"Edge of the Forest," C. W. Gould	1,450
3.	"Sunset on the Passaic," J. R. Waters	1,175
4.	"Coming Shower," Edward Thaw Pittsburg	1,050
5.	"Twilight in Florida," Jacob H. Schiff	1,100
6.	"Tenafly Oaks," E. Thaw	2,100
7.	"Valley of Olive Trees," William Laffan	1,600
8.	"Breezy Autumn," C. F. Butterfield	1,450
9.	"Summer Foliage," T. B. Clarke	1,050
10.	"Woodland Path," J. R. Waters	750
11.	"The Clearing," E. Thaw	1,750
12.	"Midsummer," A. T. White	1,450
13.	"Autumn Sunset," L. Ettlinger	1,200
14.	"Sunrise," W. A. Whitman	1,300
15.	"Passing Storm," C. F. Butterfield	2,150
16.	"Near the Village," Franklin Murphy	1,400
17.	"Moonrise," A. H. Alker	875
18.	"September Noon," A. H. Alker	1,550
19.	"Silver Morning," W. H. Cranbery	2,750
20.	"Storm on the Delaware," W. H. Cranbery	5,550

WEDDING OF MISS ADELAIDE E. BEALES

Married to Henry Sedgwick by Archbishop Corrigan.

The marriage of Miss Adelaide Eugenia Beales to Henry Sedgwick took place at high noon yesterday at the town house of the bride's mother, 35 West Thirty-second Street. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. James G. A. Beales and a sister of Miss Mary Beales, Miss Margaret Beales, and of Eugene J. Beales.

As the Beales family is in mourning for the bride's grandfather, the late Eugene Kelly, the wedding was a very quiet one, only relatives and the most intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. The six young women, who were to have acted as bridesmaids at the wedding as it was originally arranged, were present, but did not act in that capacity. The ushers were also present.

The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, and was followed by a breakfast. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick started on an extensive Southern trip.

Budd—McClave.

Miss Julia McClave, daughter of ex-Police Commissioner and Mrs. John McClave, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Henry A. Budd, son of Samuel Budd of this city, at the home of the bride's parents, 124 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus performed the ceremony.

Albert McClave, the bride's brother, acted as best man, while the bride's sister, Miss Louise McClave was maid of honor. Miss Marie Budd, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss May McCall were the bridesmaids.

The bride's gown was of ivory-white satin, with an embroidery of pearls and beads. Her veil of tulle was fastened to the coiffure with the gift of the bridegroom, a diamond sunburst. The maid of honor wore a pretty dress of pale yellow satin and white mousseline de soie. The bridesmaids frocks were of rich rose satin, with accordion-plaited chiffon. The bridesmaids carried bunches of pink and yellow hyacsinth and roses.

The front parlor, where the ceremony took place, was artistically decorated with various white flowers, the corners being banked with plants. The marriage took place beneath a canopy of white roses, and portieres of rose garlands hung in the windows and doorways.

The relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were the only persons present at the ceremony, but a larger number of guests attended the reception which followed it.

Mr. and Mrs. Budd will travel through the South on their wedding trip, and afterward make 226 Central Park West their home.

Waters—Selmes.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 9.—At the home of Mrs. Jacob Sharp of this city, at 1 P. M. to-day, occurred the wedding of her granddaughter, Miss Maud Rogers Selmes, daughter of John H. Selmes of New-York, and George Safford Waters of the same city. The house was handsomely trimmed with smilax and roses, tied with white ribbon. Samuel B. Stevens and James Armstrong of Rome were the ushers, and Harold H. Sherwin of New-York was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Peabody of the Baptist Church. The bride was dressed in white sunset moiré silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and white pearl passementerie. She wore a veil of duchesse lace, fastened at the forehead with an elegant brooch of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom. She received many handsome presents, among them a check for a large amount from her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Waters will live at 78 West Eighty-eighth Street, New-York City.

Glasebrook—Cox.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Dr. Larkin White Glasebrook and Miss Jane Threlkeld Cox were married at noon to-day at St. Paul's. The chapel was handsomely decorated with palms and carnations. The bridal party was preceded by the ushers, Dr. Woodward, Eveleth Whiting, Montgomery Blair, J. E. Jones, Hatley Norton, and Dr. Jump, to the chancel steps, where the betrothal service was read by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Harding. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Otic Glasebrook of Elizabeth, N. J., father of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Wilson, Miss Eva Jones, Miss Hattie Chifelle, Miss Virginia Glasebrook, and Miss Sallie and Miss Frances Cox. Miss Margaret Cox was maid of honor. The bride was escorted by her brother, William Robinson Cox of New-York. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony.

Stem—Halstead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The marriage this evening of Miss Mary Halstead, daughter of Murat Halstead, to Arthur Stem of this city was a brilliant one. The wedding took place at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 361 West Fourth Street, the Right Rev. Bishop Vincent officiating. Mr. Stem was attended by Harry Roelker as best man. Miss Clarissa Halstead, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, while little Jean and Mary Davidson, nieces of the bride, strewed the flowers in the bride's path. Following the ceremony, the reception, and a wedding supper, the bride and bridegroom left for the East. It is their intention to sail for Europe Jan. 19. On their return they will make their home in this city.

Mitchell—Wallach.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Edward Anthony Mitchell of New-Haven, son of ex-Representative Mitchell of Connecticut, and Miss Mary Alexander Wallach were married at the home of the bride's mother at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith. The bride wore a traveling costume, and after the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell left here for the North.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera.

The performance of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was in every way one of the best of the season. There was only one change in the cast, and that was the substitution of M. Maurel for Signor Ancona as Telramund. While Signor Ancona is a conscientious artist, it must be said that M. Maurel added to the general excellence of the cast. His strong personality made itself felt, and his fine skill in the elaboration of details added to the significance of passages which have frequently had little weight. On the whole, his performance was strong and picturesque. The audience recognized the fact and awarded him special applause at the close of the second act.

The other members of the cast have all been heard heretofore this season, but last night they seemed to be in finer sympathy with their work than they have been sometimes. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin needs no additional praise. It is only necessary to record the fact that the great artist was in fine voice. M. Plançon, too, was in particularly good form, and sang the music of the King superbly. Mme. Nordica repeated her careful and interesting impersonation of Elsa, and Mme. Mantelli interpreted the rôle of Ortrud with her customary vigor and dramatic effect. The chorus was more satisfactory than it has been at times, and the orchestra did its work excellently. Signor Mancinelli conducted the performance with skill and enthusiasm.

The Unappeased Boarder.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I presume, Mr. Star," remarked the landlady to the boarder who had been her guest for about two weeks, "that when you were out West there were many desperate characters there."

"No more desperate, ma'am, than a man gets here sometimes," he replied.

CHRISTIANS OF ARMENIA

Appointment of Two More American Consuls Is Recommended.

HITT'S SPEECH ABOUT HIS MOTION

Little Faith Placed in the Relation of a Traveler Who Says that the Missionaries Are to be Blamed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning directed the memorial asking for the appointment of the additional United States Consuls in Armenia to be favorably recommended to the Committee on Appropriations.

In the House this afternoon, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill pending, Mr. Hitt made an interesting speech in support of his motion to provide for a Consulate at Harpoot. He spoke as follows:

The amendment will create a Consulate at Harpoot with a salary of $1,500. That salary seems, from the information we have, to be really necessary to respectable living there. The missionaries do not receive that much, and there are a large number in that region. External appearances requiring some expense are quite necessary in that Oriental world to command respect or attention. Our officers should be there to command respect and exercise for beneficent purpose the authority of the Government, just as the European Consuls do in that region. They are eminently necessary now.

Harpoot is the city of considerable size nearest to the scenes of the recent carnage, where men, women, and children, from race hostilities and for religious convictions, were slain in the most horrible manner, some of them members of churches organized by the American missionaries, churches, not of supposed converts, but sincere, fervid Christians.

This is not a mission about which there can be even the semblance of the charges sometimes made in regard to Chinese converts that they are hired. No, they are real Christians, with a Church older by far than the Churches of our Western world. They are Christians who greet with sympathy our missionaries, and who hold by ancient traditions the words of Jesus and His Apostles. There the missionaries have built many churches that should be protected. Many of them are organized there by American missionaries now, and are sustained, many of them, by the contributions of our people.

I know there is little commerce—almost none—but there is life, human life, to be cared for, and the ideas on which our Government, our very civilization, is founded, are planted by these churches throughout that entire region. It is not too much to establish two Consuls there. Harpoot is far nearer than Erzeroum to this almost inaccessible region where these helpless creatures were cut down like sheep for slaughter so short a time ago. It is a region so remote that the Turkish Government could shut up the avenues of information and keep them sealed for weeks to protect itself against the indignation of the civilized world. We need a Consul there clothed with the sacred authority of our flag. (Applause.)

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa)—Is my friend from Illinois in possession of any information which will show whether the lives and property of American missionaries were sacrificed in these recent troubles?

Mr. Hitt—I think there have been no official details received anywhere as to the personal fate of different men in these massacres. They are even denied officially, to a large degree. It has leaked through gradually. But by circumstantial evidence the world is convinced of the dreadful fact.

Mr. Dolliver—Can the gentleman state whether our State Department is aware of the facts the gentleman has submitted in his remarks in reference to these massacres?

Mr. Hitt—I do not know. I have had no communication recently on the subject with the honorable Secretary, but I have seen statements that have come to the State Department in past years showing outrages, the harsh treatment, and cruelty inflicted upon many Americans, some of them missionaries there, persons whose houses were destroyed, whose persons were beaten by brigands, without redress from the authorities. At present the British Consul General has instructions to give his kind offices to American citizens in trouble, and this morning an American citizen who lives there told me that he had repeatedly seen endeavors by Americans to get protection or redress in that way, but when the authorities or offenders found that the instruction was limited to the use of kind offices, and that the Consul would not use force, nor protest, nor authority, it counted for almost nothing. It is a direct representative of a Government interfering for its subject or its citizen who commands the fear and with it the respect and the compliance of the brigand or the oppressive native official.

Mr. Hermann—What is there to prevent information coming to the American Minister from American Consuls who are residing somewhere in the vicinity of this particular place?

Mr. Hitt—There is no Consul within many days' journey of this place, and it is harder by far to reach an American Consul from Harpoot than it is to get to San Francisco from Washington.

Mr. Hermann—Is it possible that the American Minister should not have obtained information about what is taking place there?

Mr. Hitt—It is. The information that we have has been obtained by great efforts of the searching, lynx-eyed press which anticipates everything else, which interviews every wanderer who succeeds in passing through the hermetical restraints of the Turkish Government. It is by information thus obtained that English public opinion has been aroused, and you may have seen this morning an editorial from The London Times republished in our papers, picturing the scenes which have occurred there, and which, as far as possible, have been concealed.

Mr. Hitt's resolution for a Consulate at Harpoot was adopted.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A news agency is circulating the story of a traveler who claims to have been in the Sassoun district at the time of the alleged Armenian massacres, and to have neither heard nor seen anything of the reported atrocities.

Little faith is placed in his story, which is to the effect that American missionaries are to blame for the state of affairs in Armenia, as they spread dissatisfaction among the natives by inculcating impracticable republican ideas.

His story says that the Armenians are the aggressors, and that the most serious engagement that has occurred was one in which only 300 Armenian rebels were killed in open battle.

MILAN, Jan. 9.—The Secolo prints this dispatch under a Constantinople date:

"The Turkish vessels cruising on the coast of Asia Minor recently seized a vessel flying the American flag. However, the vessel is reported to be an English one, dispatched by the Armenian committee in London, with 10,000 rifles. These were forfeited, and the Captain and crew were put in irons."

NOVEL ANARCHIST OUTRAGE.

French Policeman Forced to Reveal State Secrets in London.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The authorities are greatly exercised over an outrage of an entirely new character, which has just come to their notice.

An important official of the French police, in London on a police mission, has been seized by Anarchists and carried bodily to one of their haunts. There, by threats, they forced him to reveal such State secrets as he possessed. The developments of the affair are expected to involve diplomatic correspondence.

The details are as follows:

A young man named Eugene came from Paris last August and made his home in the Anarchist quarter. He appeared to be destitute. The Anarchists fed him, clothed him, and found employment for him. Gradually they admitted him into their confidence. He professed their doctrines and often took part in their secret councils. By the end of November he had attended several of their secret meetings.

It was then noticed that the Paris police were getting unusual information about Anarchist proceedings in London. Early in December the Anarchist leaders began to suspect Eugene. They were not sure, however, until an important document, addressed to Eugene by Commissary André, Third Brigade of the Paris Police, was delivered by mistake to an English Anarchist.

Twenty-four hours later a special meeting was called. Eugene, as usual, was invited to be present. The moment he entered the door he was seized and bound. He was kicked, cuffed, spat upon, and, with a revolver at his head and several knives at his breast, ordered to confess within ten minutes. He acknowledged that he was a trusted police agent, known as Cotin, Cuvilier, and Cottance.

A bundle of police documents was found on him in a secret pocket. One of them was a letter from the Paris Prefecture instructing him to watch and report in full the doings of a woman who was about to start from Dieppe for London.

When the detective had answered all the questions that the Anarchists cared to ask, his captors proposed to kill him, but he was kicked into the street with the warning that he would be killed if he did not quit London. He started at once for Paris, and, it is said, will enter the army to protect his life. The London Anarchists will send portraits of him to France for circulation among the Anarchists of the principal cities.

The Morning Post will print to-morrow a long interview with the Spanish traveler named Ximinez, who has just returned from a geographical mission through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. He said:

"I was in Armenia fro mMarch to November and happened to be in Bitlis during the disturbances in the Sassoun district. It is absolutely false that women and children were tortured by Turkish troops. The whole thing was grossly exaggerated from an entirely local disturbance, locally suppressed, the troops arriving too late to share in the repression, beyond the capture of the supposed instigator. He was a liberated convict named Bohazian, alias Mourah, formerly a pupil in the American Methodist Mission School."

Ximenez exonerates Zekki Pasha, who, on arriving at Moosh, immediately liberated numbers of Armenians and adopted a policy of conciliatory throughout. Ximenez says that the Armenian question hardly exists in Armenia. The Armenians of the Sassoun district he describes as the least educated and intelligent of those in Turkey and very different from their fellows in Van and Bitlis. He thinks they are little better than the Kurds.

The disturbances arose from quarrels and raids of the Kurds and Armenians, he says, and developed until the Armenians mustered a force of 3,000, intent either upon reprisals on the Kurds or revolution. The troops twice encountered this force on Aug. 27, killing 300 of them in an open fight.

The editor of The Post describes Ximinez as a distinguished Spaniard of high scientific attainments and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. He accepts the above statement as true, and hotly denounces Mr. Gladstone and the other supporters of the Armenian political plotters.

Lord Kimberly of the Foreign Office announces that the foreign statements made at the Chester conference of Armenians as the attitude of the British Foreign Office toward Armenian affairs wer entirely untrue.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Constantinople explains why the Turkish police entered the Armenian cathedral yesterday. The patriarch, Stephen Peter Azarian, had received many menacing letters, owing to his public statements discrediting the worst reports from Armenia and favoring the Porte.

Shefils and Djelaledin, members of the Commission of Inquiry, arrived at Erzeroum on Monday.

REICHSTAG AND KAISER WILHELM

Anti-Revolutionary Bill, Arrests of Socialists, and Navy Needs.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The debate on the Anti-Revolution bill was resumed in the Reichstag this afternoon.

Baron von Stunn-Halberg, Free Conservative, made a fierce attack upon the Socialists, declaring that he would have proposed a much severer law than the one now under discussion. Anarchism, he said, was the outcome of Socialism, and the unions of the latter organization ought to be treated as outside the pale of monarchical order and of society.

Herr Groeber, on behalf of the Centrists, said that he and his colleagues were willing to combat revolution, but would not assist in passing an elastic bill, which calls upon Catholics to fight for their religion and rejects the law adopted by the Reichstag modifying the restrictions against Jesuits.

The National Liberals have decided to interpellate the Government about charges that it has failed to provide adequate protection for German subjects abroad.

As a result of domiciliary visits by the police, two leading Anarchists, Gross, a printer, and Weiss, a joiner, have been arrested. The arrest of the editor of Der Sozialist and several other well-known agitators is imminent.

Emperor William gave a reception at the Palace last evening, to which were invited the prominent politicians of all parties in the Reichstag. In an address to his guests he urged the importance of increasing the strength of the German Navy, and called attention to the necessity of augmenting the fleets of the South American, African, and East Asian stations.

The Emperor denied the report that it was at his desire that the words "To the German Nation" were omitted from the inscription over the portal of the new Reichstag building.

The presence of Count von Hompesch, the Clerical leader, was generally noted, as it is his first visit to the Palace since the Kulturkampf.

HOLY SEE AND THE QUIRINAL.

Pope Leo Expresses the Wish that Peace Be Re-established.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Standard hears from its correspondent in Rome:

"The Pope recently, in conversing with several Italian nobles of the Intransigeant Party and others, said:

"'Nothing would be more consoling to us than to see peace re-established between the Holy See and the Government of Italy, and we devoutly hope that the men who are at the head of public affairs may be inspired to understand what good this peace would produce both for Church and State. But false and erroneous reasons of state are likely to prevent a realization of our wishes, since it is useless to speak of conciliation if the rights of the Holy See are not acknowledged and the Pontiff is not placed in a position to enjoy full liberty and independence as the basis of any agreement.

"'It is true, however, that there are men of good-will in the Government, and they have caused to be expressed to us the desire of finding means of living on terms of less hostility, although our hostility consists only in reclaiming our rights. Such good intentions must be taken into account; we cannot, however, abandon our mission. The ills to be lamented would be greatly limited if there were more stability among the men in power. Under the present aspect, our position becomes more difficult and dangerous. Let us hope that Providence will place us in the position which our pastoral ministry requires. The attention with which Governors and Princes surround us are proof that all feel the necessity of our absolute autonomy.'"

LIU KUN YI STILL DEBATING.

Mohammedans Will Avenge Thao, and Wei Juk Wei Will Be Punished.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Central News from Pekin says:

"A well-known Mohammedan leader who has just arrived here from the Western provinces announces that the Mohammedans of that section are determined to avenge the death of Gen. Thao.

"Liu Kun Yi, the newly-appointed Commander in Chief of the Chinese forces, has again delayed his departure for the front. He is engaged in consultations with the Tsungli-Yamen.

"The German steamer Kung-Yi is under orders to proceed to Shan-Hai-Kuan, where she will taken on board the Chinese peace envoy, Chang Yin Hoon, and convey him to Japan.

"Li Hung Chang has succeeded in capturing Gen. Wei Juk Wei, and has handed him over to the Board of Punishment."

PREMIER TURNER'S RESIGNATION

Opposition of Australian Labor Members—Lower Salaries.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. A majority of the Ministers were opposed to the resignation of Premier Turner, but the latter insisted upon retiring, and the Council was adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Turner will hold an interview with Lord Hopetown, who will arrive to-morrow morning.

The defeat in the Assembly yesterday of the Government's proposal to reduce the salaries of members and officials was due to the efforts of the Labor members, who have of late been active in their opposition to the suggestion that their annual salaries be reduced to £200. The Laborists have also sought latterly to dictate to the Government.

MARIPOSA'S CARGO BURNED.

Dover Mail Boat Empress Floated and Antoinette Wreck Sold.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Fire was discovered this morning in Hold No. 4 of the steamer Mariposa, which sailed last from New-Orleans, on Dec. 18, with a cargo of cotton and wheat. The hatches were battened down and steam was injected. The Mariposa has aboard 1,800 bales of cotton and 6,000 bushels of wheat.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Dover mail boat Empress, before reported aground near Calais, has been floated. She arrived at Calais this morning.

The British bark Antoinette, Capt. Rickerson, before reported ashore and wrecked at Padstow, while on a voyage from Newport for Santos, has been sold for $123.

HUNGARY WITHOUT A CABINET.

Reason for the Delay Which Dr. Wekerle Refused to Explain.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 9.—Dr. Wekerle informed the Chamber of Deputies this morning that a new Cabinet had not yet been formed. Several members of the Left asked for an explanation of the delay, but Dr. Wekerle refused to give any. The Chamber adjourned until a new Ministry should be formed.

Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, has not been successful as yet in forming a Ministry, because the Liberals refuse to promise to co-operate solely with those who regard as binding the arrangement of 1867, under which the Emperor of Austria became King of Hungary.

FRENCH JOURNALS REBUKED.

Official Denial of Charges Against Foreign Military Attaches.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Government, in a note officially communicated to the various foreign representatives to-day, reiterates its former statement that the foreign military attachés in Paris were absolutely ignorant of the treasonable acts of Capt. Dreyfus.

La Patrie asserts that Lieut. Col. Schwarz Koppen, military attaché to the German Embassy, returned to his post to-day with instructions to silence the newspapers, which, since the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus, have revealed Germany's hand in inciting French military officers to treason.

REASONS OF ROSEBERY'S RECRUIT

Earl of Buckinghamshire Believes in Reform of House of Lords.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who recently announced his withdrawal from the Conservative Party and his future adhesion to the principles of the Liberal Party, has made a statement of his reasons. He believes that reform of the House of Lords is the gravest question of the day. He thinks there should be a second chamber, but that the House of Lords, of which he is himself a member, is inadequate. He is a descendant of the famous John Hampden.

PARIS DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Reshman Obeys His Recall and Munster Has a Vacation.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Signor Ressman, Italian Ambassador to France, went to Rome last evening in obedience to his recall by the Italian Government.

Count von Munster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador to France, will go to Berlin Jan. 11, and remain there until Jan. 21.

Cruisers Charleston and Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The cruiser Charleston, which has been lying in the harbor of Chemulpo, Corea, since Oct. 29, left that port yesterday, on the arrival of the flagship Baltimore, bound for Nagasaki, where she will get a new supply of coal, and possibly be docked in accordance with the naval regulation requiring the docking and cleaning of steel vessels once in six months. The Charleston was last docked at Mare Island, Cal., July 13, just before she left for China. The Baltimore will remain at Chemulpo until relieved by another ship of the squadron.

Lieut. Gen. Dournovo's Mistake.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the position of Lieut. Gen. Dournovo, Minister of the Interior, has been shaken. The Minister's only daughter married a millionaire named Senelnikoff, from whom she is now seeking a divorce, and a large allmony. Dournovo asked the Emperor to intervene in the matter. The young Czar curtly refused, adding: "I do not desire to have anything to do with your family affairs."

Heavy Snowstorms in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 9.—Heavy snowstorms and extremely low temperature continue throughout Scotland. Loch Lomond is frozen over for the first time in twelve years. All railway communication in the west of Scotland and north of Glasgow is suspended, the lines being choked with snow.

A Grand Duke's Suit About a Dog.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is reported that one of the Russian Grand Dukes is about to bring suit against Col. North, the Nitrate King. The suit grows out of the sale by Col. North of the famous greyhound Simonian, brother of Fullerton, for £1,000. The plaintiff disputes the defendant's warranty.

Landing of Passengers Abroad.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 9.—It is announced that in future the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line will dock here instead of putting passengers ashore by tender.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

LOUIS PAYN TAKES A HAND

His Arrival in Albany Results in Important Changes.

SPEAKER FISH YIELDS TO PRESSURE

Much Criticism Aroused by His Designation of Committees —Many Bills Already Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Had not Louis F. Payn of Chatham come to Albany this afternoon, the indications are that the list of committees, as prepared by Speaker Hamilton Fish would have been promulgated tonight without arousing unfavorable criticism. As it was, Mr. Payn arrived here about the time Speaker Fish finished his work, and the result was that the consequent changes were not only disastrous to the hopes of many aspiring members, but to the Speaker himself. The Judiciary Committee was torn in tatters. Great disgust was displayed when it became known that Payn's personal representative, A. B. Gardinier, had been selected as the Chairman of this committee. Gardinier's ancestors, according to Washington Irving's History of New-York, were renowned for their ability to loot melon patches, but no one outside of Mr. Fish was ever ungenerous enough to accuse him of possessing any information or knowledge about the law.

Of all the committees the Judiciary is the weakest. The Cities Committee is nearly as weak. The Chairman hails from Rochester, and if a studied effort were made to ignore New-York City and Brooklyn, Speaker Fish could not have succeeded more brilliantly. Judging from the men he placed upon it, it is a committee that can be safely relied upon to carry out any wish that Thomas Collier Platt may announce, and it is with no unkindness that the assertion is made that in the hands of this committee the fate of the Greater New-York bill and the Power of Removal bill will become exceedingly problematical.

By all the rules of legislative courtesy Judson Lawson of New-York should have been given a place on the Cities Committee, but Mr. Lawson is a gentleman not to be trusted by machine politicians, and he was, therefore, buried in Trade and Manufactures.

While a few of the Republicans were disposed to express their disapprobation, the Democratic members were thoroughly satisfied with their assignments. Even ex-Speaker Malby could not complain of the treatment his friends and followers had obtained. As foreshadowed in The New-York Times, Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua was given the Chairmanship of Railroads, in place of Mr. Thompson of Dutchess, who is sent to Commerce and Navigation. Wieman of Kings is put at the head of Military Affairs, with Col. Sanger of Oneida in second place. Gerst of Erie and Ainsworth of Oswego are kept at the head of Canals and Ways and Means, respectively. Wilcox of Auburn is put at the head of State Prisons. Ex-Speaker Malby is favored with Insurance, and Mr. Conkling of New-York is at the head of Forestry. In fact, the only Chairmanship that goes to New-York and Kings, outside of those already named, is Trade and Manufactures, which is assigned to Judson Lamson. In spite of the great majority of last year, New-York City is allowed only two Chairmanships out of the thirty-six. Kings County is given five, which includes Wray for General Laws, Scanlon on Labor and Industries, F. F. Schulz on Public Instruction, Houghton on Federal Relations, and H. Schulz on Unfinished Business.

Erie County fares as follows: Canals—Gerst; Villages—Gerst; Printing—Selberts; Engrossed Bills—Braun.

New-York City has no reason to be proud of Mr. Fish's billets. A careful effort seems to have been made, while masking sympathy for Thomas C. Platt, to protect him and provide for whatever hostile legislation might be introduced this session against him.

As indicated in The New-York Times, the representation allowed to Democrats in the committees was reduced to two members.

The New-York City members were taken care of as follows:

ADLER, (Rep.,) Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, Federal Relations, Unfinished Business.
ANDREWS, (Rep.,) Commerce and Navigation, Claims, Charitable and Religious Societies.
BELL, (Rep.,) Revision, Codes.
BARRY, (Dem.,) Excise, Military Affairs.
BOLD, (Rep.,) Labor and Industries, Soldiers' Home, Charitable and Religious Societies.
BLAKE, (Dem.,) Codes, Public Institutions, Charitable and Religious Societies.
CONKLING, (Rep.,) Ways and Means, Taxation and Retrenchment, Lands and Forestry.
CORRIGAN, (Dem.,) Commerce and Navigation, Trades and Manufactures. Indian Affairs.
DONNELLY, (Dem.,) General Laws, Commerce and Navigation, Privileges and Elections.
FINN, (Dem.,) Labor and Industries, Claims, Privileges, and Elections.
SOLEY, (Dem.,) Ways and Means, Cities, Rules.
FITZGERALD, (Dem.,) Soldiers' Home, Trades and Manufactures, Engrossed Bills.
GLEASON, (Dem.,) Insurance, Federal Relations, Unfinished Business.
HOFFMAN, (Dem.,) Revision, Public Health.
HOOPS, (Rep.,) Insurance, Prisons, Privileges and Elections.
HALPIN, (Rep.,) Cities, Public Health.
HAMILTON, (Rep.,) Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, Soldiers' Home, Trades and Manufactures.
KUNZENMANN, (Dem.,) Printing, Federal Relations, Indian Affairs.
LA FETRA, (Dem.,) Judiciary, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Fisheries and Game.
LAWSON, (Rep.,) Canals, Excise, Trades and Manufactures.
McDERMOTT, (Dem.,) Insurance, Public Health.
MILLER, (Rep.,) Public Institutions, Prisons.
MILES, (Rep.,) Judiciary, Fisheries and Game.
PERCY, (Rep.,) Codes, Insurance, Public Education.
PAVY, (Rep.,) Cities, Public Education.
REINHARD, (Rep.,) Commerce and Navigation, Excise.
STEINBERG, (Rep.,) Banks, Public Health, Public Institutions.
TOBIN, (Dem.,) Villages, Public Education, Claims.
WILDS, (Rep.,) revision, codes.
WILKES, (Rep.,) general laws, banks, trades, and manufacturers.

The Good Government Clubs made a personal appeal to Mr. Fish to place Messrs. Pavy, Wilds, and Lawson on the Cities Committee, but the only one of them who landed was the representative from Col. George Bliss's district, Mr. Pavy.

Assemblyman Pavy, (Rep., New-York,) introduced a bill to-night to change the place for holding legal sales of real estate from 111 Broadway to the Real Estate and Auction Room, 65 Liberty Street. The bill was indorsed by the Committee on Political Reform of the Chamber of Commerce, in a report presented to that body last week.

Among the other bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

By Mr. Stewart—Providing for the sale of bonds to construct school buildings in New-York.

By Mr. Wilds—In relation to the discharge of liens in New-York City.

By Mr. Fitzgerald—Authorizing all civic divisions of the State to contract for transportation of policemen and firemen on street railroads.

By Mr. Finn—Prohibiting pawnbrokers from charging more than 1½ per cent. a month.

By Mr. Wilds—Providing that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New-York City be authorized to purchase or hire so many horses, carts, steam tugs, boats, tools, or other property as he may require, or to contract for their construction, and to contract for the cremation of garbage or street sweepings.

By Mr. Hoffman—Providing that a sale or disposal of stocks of merchandise by insolvent debtors, other than an assignment for the benefit of creditors, shall be presumed to be fradulent and void.

By Mr. Bell, authorizing the Mayor of New-York to appoint a Board of Education of five members within twenty days after the act shall take effect in place of the present commissioners of common schools. The new commissioners are to receive $8,000 per annum, and are given power to reorganize the force of employes and present common school system.

By Mr. Pavey, fixing the compensation of firemen in New-York who have served two years and more at $1,400, and serving more than one year $1,200; other members, $1,000.

By Mr. Brush, applying the provisions of the Cantor act regarding the sale of street railroad franchises to cities of over 90,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. Blake, providing for the sale of liquor on Sundays between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon, and 6 and 10 in the evening.

By Mr. Campbell, providing that the fares of foot passengers on the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries in New-York City be 1 cent between the hours of 5 and 7 A. M., and between the hours of 5 and 7:30 P. M., and at all other times, including Sunday, 2 cents.

My Mr. Conkling, providing that the Board of Police of the City of New-York shall appoint the places of registration and polling places, and no building shall be used for that purpose in which has been sold intoxicating liquors within sixty days preceding the time of using the same.

By Mr. Blake, abolishing the death penalty and substituting life imprisonment, persons convicted of murder in the first degree to have the right to apply at any time during their imprisonment for a new trial on newly-discovered evidence.

By Mr. A. R. Conkling, providing that changes in the number of boundaries of election districts in New-York City shall be made on or before June 15 in the years the board may divide such election districts.

By Mr. Horton, making sparring exhibitions a misdemeanor under the Penal Code.

Mr. Foley's bill of last year, providing that in cities having a population of 500,000 or more, saloons may have side entrances open on Sunday and the right to sell between 1 P. M. and midnight, front doors to be locked, and curtains and shades drawn and closed.

In the Senate these were among the measures proposed:

By Senator Ahearn—Providing that all laborers employed by the cities of this State by day's work shall receive hereafter not less than $2 per day for ten hours' work, except skilled laborers.

By Senator Owens—Providing for the reorganization of the Board of Charities and Correction in Kings County by making provision, after Aug. 1 next, for the appointment of a single-headed Charities Commission by the Supervisor at Large taking the place of the present three-headed commission; also, providing for the construction of a tunnel under Newtown Creek for the purpose of public travel between the Counties of Kings and Queens.

By Senator Reynolds—Establishing a commission to carry out the scheme of a Greater New-York and provide charters therefor; $25,000 is appropriated from the Treasuries of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn for the purpose. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and the Governor are each to appoint three Commissioners, and the two Mayors are to be members ex officio.

By Senator Cantor—Ex-Mayor Gilroy's scheme of last year for a reorganization of the common-school system in New-York City.

By Senator Mullin, providing that Chapter 12 of the Laws of 1892, regarding the terms of office and right to compensation of the Boards of Police and Excise Commissioners, and of all officers, members, and employes of the police force of the City of Troy shall be no longer of effect, and that those offices be vacated on the passage of the act; also, providing that the offices of Excise and Police Commissioners and employes of the police force of the City of Troy be appointed five days after the passage of the act, by the Mayor, Controller, and City Engineer of the said city.

Speaker Fish said this evening, to the correspondent of The New-York Times, that not a moment would be lost in the passage of the Power of Removal bill. "We will drag it before the House immediately," he said, "and would pass it at once if it were not for the constitutional provision that compels all bills to lie in the desks of members for three days before their final passage. You may rest assured, however, that no time will be lost in sending this bill to the Governor."

(The full list of the Assembly committees will be found on Page 16.)

THE WAR CLAIMS OF NEW-YORK

Agent Farnsworth's Report on Progress Made in Collecting Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Morton has received the following communication from Gen. Farnsworth, agent of the State of New-York to prosecute war claims against the United States:

In 1886 I was placed by the Governor in charge of these claims, and have since collected and paid into the State Treasury $2,316,008.18. There still remains a balance claimed by the State of $1,075,619.63, including a sum of $131,188.02, involved in a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, which is on the calendar to be argued in April next, and two installments of claims amounting to $71,948.48, filed with the accounting officers of the Treasury, which will doubtless be settled soon after the decision is rendered in the case referred to, for the principle involved in the suit covers a large portion of the installments. A bill now pending in Congress for $42,798.87 is also included in above balance. The remainder consists largely of items that have been disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and are not likely to be recovered under the present laws and rules governing the settlement of State claims.

The war claims of the State against the United States have been said to be the most complicated accounts ever presented to the Treasury Department, and the suspended and disallowed claims are so related to each other and to those that have been allowed and to those still pending that an accurate knowledge, taking years to acquire, of all the transactions of the different State military departments, when the expenditures were made, and all that has been done at Washington from time to time pertaining to their settlement, is absolutely essential in the preparation of explanations and proofs, and in taking proper measures whereby any satisfactory results can be obtained. For these reasons and in view of the comparatively short time it will take me to collect all that is likely to be recovered from the United States under existing laws and regulations, and to practically close these matters up, all of which I hope to accomplish before September next, I most respectfully suggest that it would be economy on the part of the State to permit me to complete the work that I have so far transacted to its advantage. It may be proper for me to add that compensation for services rendered and expenses incurred in securing war claims has been paid from an annual special appropriation made by the Legislature to the Adjutant General, and that there remains unexpended of that appropriation probably sufficient to cover expenses and services rendered until the accounts are closed, if this result is accomplished as above suggested.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Arthur Sewall of Maine is at the Holland.

—Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler is at the Everett.

—Sir John Lister Kaye of England is at the Brunswick.

—W. Randal Cremer, M. P., of England, is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy, ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, and Mayor James Forsyth of Owego, N. Y., are at the Glisey.

—Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, Miss Clara Barton of Washington, D. C., and J. Alexander Preston and James A. Gary of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—854 Broadway; Day, Callahan & Co., cloaks; damage, $2,000.
12:10 A. M.—11 and 13 West Houston Street; William Duck, cloaks; damage, $1,000. Goldberg & Co., novelties; damage, $10,000. Building, damage, $2,000.
11:05 A. M.—150 Forsyth Street; Isaac Cohen, dwelling; damage trifling.
12:40 P. M.—Colonial Hotel, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; damage, $25.
2:45 P. M.—1,329 Third Avenue; John McManus, dwelling; damage, $10.
6:30 P. M.—170 Division Street; Hyman Robinowich; damage trifling.
8:00 P. M.—243 Second Avenue; Bernard Hunvink; damage, $10.
9 P. M.—414 East Ninth Street, occupied by Henry Westhal; damage, $25.
10:30 P. M.—807 Eighth Avenue, occupied by the Astor Laundry; damage, $150.

Assemblyman Wray Is Confident.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Wray of Brooklyn intends to move at once in the proposed investigation of the administration of affairs in the Brooklyn city departments.

He said to-day he thought there was no doubt of the adoption of his resolution and of the appointment of the committee within a few days.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Archibald D. Gordon.

Archibald D. Gordon, newspaper man, playwright, and dramatic critic, died yesterday morning at his home in Hatfield Place, Port Richmond, S. I.

Mr. Gordon's physician told him two years ago that he had Bright's disease. The patient was humorous over the announcement, rested a while, resumed newspaper work, and was as industrious, brilliant, interesting, and trenchant as at any time of his journalistic career until a relapse compelled him to take a rest. He was invalided in this way several times, until a month ago, when a paralytic seizure disheartened those who had hoped he might be spared. The end came peacefully. It was a flickering out of vitality.

Mr. Gordon leaves a wife, two daughters, one of whom is married, and a young son. He was in his forty-seventh year, and was born in Ceylon, his father being the Rev. Alexander D. Gordon. His parents were English and Scotch, and in characteristics he resembled them both so far as sterling qualities count.

More than a quarter of a century ago "Archie" Gordon, as he came to be designated, left the East Indies for America to earn his living as a newspaper writer. In his career he was connected with The Chicago Tribune, The New-York Sun, The New-York World, The New-York Herald, The Brooklyn Eagle, and The New-York Times.

As a newspaper writer Mr. Gordon was the arbiter of his prosperity for many years. He did not always care to "make copy," and was as Oriental as Anglo-Indians usually are who have a supreme contempt for money except for its use in immediate necessity. When he was industrious he was prolific, and his writings were valued because of the care bestowed on the subject. Added to a rare fund of general knowledge, classical grounding, and a mastery of the literary features of several modern languages, Mr. Gordon possessed wit and humor of a character peculiarly his own, and a gift of satire that was potent when called into play because it never became invective.

As a dramatic critic Mr. Gordon produced several plays of note and profit. He wrote "Trixie" for Maggie Mitchell, and "The Ugly Duckling" was brought out by Mrs. Leslie Carter at the Broadway Theatre. For Stuart Robson he wrote "Is Marriage a Failure?" "That Girl From Mexico," his last play, was presented by Sidney Drew.

Socially, Mr. Gordon was held in affectionate regard, and he will be deeply regretted by comrades and friends, to whom he was loyal, frank, and generous.

Robert Macoy.

Robert Macoy, one of the oldest printers in this city and a prominent Mason, died at his home, 130 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday of apoplexy. He was eighty-nine years old.

He began his apprenticeship in 1825 in Theatre Alley, this city. He was ambitious and active, and in a short time his work brought him into relationship with Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, the elder James Gordon Bennett, and Moses Beach.

Subsequently he began the publication of books, making a specialty of Masonic books. Mr. Macoy was thoroughly conversant with Masonry, having reached the highest point in that organization. He was, last August, elected for the forty-fifth term Grand Recorder for the State of New-York.

In the Scottish Rite he was also a prominent figure and, years ago, was elected Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Southern District of the United States, being the thirty-second and last degree of that rite. He was the patron of the Adoption rite, the order of the Eastern Star, and the ritual of the latter was composed by him. He was the author, compiler, and publisher of many books relating to Masonry, and his Masonic Directory was one of the best-known books in the fraternity. It was the intention of his Masonic friends to give him a grand reception upon his ninetieth birthday.

His funeral will be conducted with all the Masonic rites, and it is expected that it will take place in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, although the arrangements have not yet been perfected.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Richard Sugden died yesterday at Spencer, Mass. He was seventy-nine years old. He was born in England and came to this country in 1845. Two years later he went to Spencer, where he has since resided, and where he built up a wire manufacturing business. In 1888 he presented to the town a library building that bears his name.

—The Rev. Dr. John Newton Waddell, ex-Chancellor of the University of Mississippi and Southwest Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., died yesterday at Birmingham, Ala., aged eighty-five years.

—Judge A. H. Church died yesterday of heart trouble, at North Platte, Neb. He was Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska.

—Patrick G. McLoughlin died of heart disease at Chicago yesterday. He was an old and prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

WANTED A $500,000 SUIT DISMISSED

The City's Counsel Asked that Welch's Case Be Disposed of That Way.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sweetser, before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, asked yetsterday to have dismissed the suit for $500,000 brought by Michael Francis Welch against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York for slander and damage to his reputation. Welch has been seen about the Court House for six months. He acts as his own lawyer.

The suit arises from an old claim made by Welch against the city. Testimony in the matter was taken in 1892, and it was not allowed. Welch claimed the police shadowed him, and demanded damages.

Welch, in a complaint drawn by himself, says that the Police Commissioners, representing the city, have appointed policemen and detectives who have been hounding him. The slander charged by Welch is that a detective named Donohue said that he was a suspicious person. Welch alleges that he is a respectable person, and esteemed as such by his acquaintances. Judge Pryor reserved decision.

Letter from Bernhard Stavenhagen to Wm. Knabe & Co.

(Translated from the German.)

New-York, Jan. 5, 1895.

Dear Sirs: It affords me special pleasure to express to you my great satisfaction with your instruments. The same fully justify the distinguished renown which they enjoy, and I can only concur in the verdict of Messrs. von Bulow and D'Albert in emphasizing that the Knabe Pianos, before all in regard to mellow and singing (gesangvollen) tone combined with power, respond to the highest demands. These qualities, united with a perfect mechanism, place "The Knabe Piano" at the head of the best American instruments, and I again beg to express my satisfaction that I have the use of the same for my entire American tour. With highest esteem, yours truly,

BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN.

—Exchange.

Special Notices.

EXPERT DETECTIVE SERVICE.—BENJAMIN Franklin's Detective Agency, 280 Broadway; established 1854. Philadelphia office, Broad and Chestnut.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

Ladies

LONDON ATHLETES REPLY

Their Letter to the New-York Athletic Club's Challenge Received.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONTESTS

A Date for the Important Dual Games Likely to be Set for the Latter Part of September.

The expected reply of the London Athletic Club to the challenge of the New-York Athletic Club for a contest between representative teams of the two associations was received yesterday by Secretary Gulick. It is dated Jan. 2, and contains the resolution passed unanimously by the Athletic Committee accepting the challenge already briefly mentioned by cable, and a list of events suggested by the club, also other matters of interest.

Regarding the time for the dual games, the Londoners suggest the middle of May or early in October. The first-mentioned month would be entirely unsuitable for outdoor games here, and October would be a little late. However, from the tenor of the letter it is supposed that the latter part of September would not be objected to, and this would suit the local athletes very well. In fact, September is considered to be the best month for the contests, and it is quite likely it will be agreed upon by both sides.

A list of nine events is suggested, similar to the programme of the university athletic associations. The Londoners appear indifferent as to whether the shot or the hammer event is chosen. As will be seen by their list in the appended letter, the run is set at three miles.

The New-Yorks may stand out for a five-mile run in place of the three, and it is known that they would prefer to have both the hammer and shot events in the programme and also the 220-yard dash. Thus the list favored by the home athletes would be as follows:

100-yard dash.
120-yard hurdle.
220-yard dash.
Quarter-mile run.
Half-mile run.
One-mile run.
Five-mile run.
High jump.
Long jump.
Putting sixteen-pound shot.
Throwing the hammer.

This list makes eleven events, and that number is considered by the New-Yorks to be the proper thing for such an important meeting. The probabilities are that eleven events will be agreed upon, but the Englishmen are likely to stand out for the three-mile race instead of the five.

Action on the letter, so Secretary Gulick informed a reporter for The New-York Times last evening, will probably be deferred until the appointment of the new Athletic Committee, next Tuesday evening. Meanwhile, the old committee is still in power, and it is possible that it may be instructed to take some notice of the letter.

The letter from the London club is as follows:

London Athletic Club,
Stamford Bridge Grounds,
Fulham, S. W.
LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

John C. Gulick, Esq., Secretary of the New-York Athletic Club, 104 West 55th Street, New-York:

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th of December last, and informing you that the same has been laid before my committee, which met yesterday evening for its consideration.

I am requested to acquaint you with the cordial reception by my committee of your invitation, made on behalf of the New-York Athletic Club, to an athletic contest with a club team of the London Athletic Club, and to assure you that it will give us great pleasure if we can bring to a successful issue a friendly contest between our clubs such as your letter briefly indicates.

As far as our information goes on this side, we gather that the months of June, July, and August, (and perhaps September,) would for various reasons be unsuited for the proposed meeting, and as our own championship meeting will be held in the first week of July, and as some of our representing members will be competing then, and others will be engaged in their studies at our universities and elsewhere, the time at which such meeting can be held is an important factor in the consideration of the arrangement, and we fear may not be easily overcome. However, to save time, I am directed, to suggest that a date not later than the middle of May, or early in October would probably suit us best, and to ask you to inform me by next mail whether either of the months named is better than the other, considering all the circumstances. In the little event of there being any preference on your part, we should take it that we might be allowed to select such times as we found would best enable us to bring a representative team; the final settlement of this point, however, must remain open until I hear from you and from those members of my club with whom I am now in communication on the subject of the proposed meeting.

I presume the events to be decided would be as follows:

100 yards,	Three miles,
120 yards, (hurdles,)	High jump,
440 yards,	Long jump,
Half a mile,	16-lb shot (or hammer.)
One mile,	

As to your remarks on the question of expenses, it is felt by my committee that we are hardly in a position to make a suggestion, having at the moment no accurate personal knowledge of the probable expenses of such a trip, but I may say at once, that I see no chance of being able to select a team to pay its own expenses, and the club has no funds available for such an outlay as would be necessitated by the visit of, say, twelve men to be away from home four weeks. My committee wish me to ask you if you can make a suggestion on this point.

We should bring none but those who are bona fide members of the London Athletic Club, and I would, of course, be mutually agreed that all proceedings should be carried out in conformity with the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association, England, and the National Athletic Club of America.

I send inclosed a copy of the resolutions passed by my committee, and would thank you to favor me with two copies of the rules of the National Athletic Association of America, which I understand to be the designation of your ruling body, and two copies of the rules of your club, governing the "amateur" definition.

With kind regards, and awaiting your further communication, I am,

Yours faithfully,
S. K. HOLMAN, Honorary Secretary.

The resolution referred to was proposed by the President of the club, John Biddulph, and seconded by John Shearman. It reads as follows:

1—That this meeting receive challenge of the New-York Athletic Club to the London Athletic Club with unanimous approval and request the Honorary Secretary to endeavor to arrange for a team of members of the London Athletic Club to go to New-York in the month of May (if that date be agreeable to the New-York Athletic Club,) and to report the result to an early meeting of this committee. Also that the New-York Athletic Club be assured that every effort will be made to select a suitable team, and that a further communication will be made to them as soon as possible.

2. That the honorary secretary be requested to send a copy of resolution No. 1 to the New-York Athletic Club and to arrange with that club as to the expenses of the visiting team and the events of the competition.

It has been suggested by interested athletes that Travers Island would not be the most desirable place for the games, and judging from what Secretary Gulick said last evening, that place is not likely to be selected. Manhattan Field, it is thought, will be the place.

Secretary Holman's knowledge of the Amateur Athletic Union, which he calls the National Athletic Association of America, will probably not endear him to the managers of the ruling body in American athletics. The English association is the largest and most important athletic body in the world.

YACHTSMEN ARE ANXIOUS.

Waiting to Hear About the Boats to Defend the Cup.

Yachtsmen are discussing the international race, and are undecided yet as to how the America's Cup will be defended. Those yachtsmen who are interested in the formation of syndicates whose names have already been mentioned in The New-York Times have had several meetings and have not yet definitely formed the syndicates, but are expected to do so this week.

Plans for a cup defender from the Herreshoffs have been discussed, and it is expected that the order for a new boat will be placed this week. The general opinion among yachtsmen who are interested in the yacht is that the new cup defender will be a centreboard type somewhat after the model of the keel boat Colonia, only with a little less draught. She will be built entirely of Tobin bronze instead of, like the Vigilant, bronze under body and steel top sides.

At the New-York Yacht Clubhouse the members drop in at all hours of the day and all are anxious for the news. There is a feeling there that there is no time to waste, and, if a cup defender is to be built, work ought to begin at once, in order that all the time possible can be given to drilling the crew and to tuning up the new boat. It is true that the local yachtsmen have more time than Lord Dunraven, because he will lose a month or more through having to cross the ocean, but they can build a yacht quicker on the other side, and there is no necessity to drill the English crew like the American crew, because the English yacht owner has the same men with him year after year.

All sorts of rumors are floating around in yachting circles, and some of them are very far-fetched. One of the most absurd of yesterday's stock, and one that caused lots of amusement, was that Lord Dunraven was going to build his boat of aluminium, and that he had sent to this country for samples of the metal. Some years hence, when aluminium, through being alloyed with some other metal, is given stability, it may be used in the construction of yachts, but no one is likely to experiment much with it to build hulls with after Gen. Paine's experience. The Jubilee was rigged with aluminium blocks in order that she should be as light as possible aloft. They were always breaking, and were responsible for her misfortune. The new Valkyrie will be of composite build, and will be copper-plated, and her bottom will be as smooth and as clean as any Tobin bronze boat.

Notices were sent yesterday to all the members of the New-York Yacht Club calling a meeting for next Monday night at 9 o'clock. At this meeting the Cup Committee will present its report, and if a syndicate is not formed by that time, members will be asked to subscribe enough money to place an order for a new yacht with the Herreshoffs.

MR. HOPKINS NOW COMMODORE.

Election of the Brooklyn Yacht Club —Gratifying Reports Read.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last night in the clubrooms, 313 Washington Street, Brooklyn. President J. H. Jeannot occupied the chair. Reports were made by the Treasurer and Secretary, and by the different committees, which showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The membership of the club now numbers 184, and there are 60 yachts in the club fleet; of these, 3 are schooners, 25 sloop cutters and yawls, 3 jib and mainsail boats, 24 catboats, and 5 steamers and launches.

The Nominating Committee—A. S. Richoffer, S. T. Golding, and F. L. Townsend—presented a ticket for election, and, as there was no opposition to any of the candidates, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot.

The new officers of the club are: Commodore—R. C. Hopkins, sloop Faustina; Vice Commodore—C. H. Humphreys, sloop Adele; Rear Commodore—George R. Wheeler, catboat Rosamond; Measurer—H. W. Kilbourne; President—P. H. Jeannot; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Secretary—William Cagger; Trustees—John Macrae, C. H. Oliver, George P. Foote, Daniel O'Reilly, M. J. Hanly, F. H. Brunner, Louis Wunder, Edward Salt, and E. H. Chandler; Membership Committee—A. G. Walden, C. H. Frost, and G. C. Shafler; Regatta Committee—George R. Whitehead, F. L. Townsend, and F. W. Bobbett.

Commodore Hopkins thanked the members for having elected him, and said his policy would be to make the club a school of practice for boatmen.

The annual dinner of the club will take place some time this month. Edward Salt, Louis Wunder, and George Robinson have been appointed a committee to make the arrangements.

May Not Go to the Mediterranean.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 9.—The American yacht Vigilant is now lying at Fay's Dock out of commission. It is not probable that she will go to the Mediterranean in the Spring, but it is believed that she will race in English waters until July, when she will be taken to America to compete in the trials for the selection of a cup defender.

Fournil Ready for Ives or Schaefer.

Edward Fournil, the French billiard player, writes to The New-York Times reiterating his challenge to Schaefer or Ives for a game, as follows:

Seeing by the newspaper reports that Messrs. Frank Ives and Jacob Schaefer have adjusted their business differences and are now free to play all comers, I desire to renew the challenge that I issued some weeks ago to play either of them, even up, at billiards for $1,000, the sum originally mentioned. I came to America at the suggestion of M. Vignaux, expecting to have an opportunity to engage in combat with the first-class artists. Until now I have not had the privilege of gratifying this desire, and I hope that these two American experts will be sportsmanlike enough to heed a challenge made honestly, with money to back it.

I am willing to arrange for a match as soon as either Mr. Ives or Mr. Schaefer will name a time or place. I desire to say that it is impossible for me to notice the challenges put forth from time to time by the lesser players of America, who name impossible conditions in all their propositions for matches for money.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—At the annual meeting of the Institute Boat Club, which was held at the Catholic Institute, Newark, N. J., Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John B. Ford; Vice President—J. H. Reilly; Secretary—E. L. Presendorfer; Treasurer—T. J. Ryan; Captain—Adam Hertig; Lieutenant—Thomas Samson; Commodore—Robert Hancock; Counsel—M. T. Barrett; Trustees—T. J. Ryan, Owen Fox, Thomas Sweeney, and James J. Coburn; Delegates to Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association—M. A. Mullin, Thomas Knowles, and Robert Hancock; Delegates to National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—M. A. Mullin and H. F. Hoey. The sixteenth annual reception of the club will be held at the Krueger Auditorium on Tuesday, Feb. 12.

—A regular meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, which will be one of the most important held during the year. At this meeting the date for holding the next annual regatta will be decided upon, and the Executive Committee will hear the report of the sub-committee, who will meet representatives from all the local organizations who will meet Friday night to formulate a new set of racing rules by which, if possible, the local regattas will row under in the future. This meeting is an open one, and rowing men interested are invited to be present.

—There will be an inter-city boxing tournament at Boston on Jan. 19, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, when eight boxers from Chicago will meet an equal number from Boston.

—The following officers have been chosen by the Field and Marine Club: President—Touro Robertson; Vice President—William H. Garrison; Secretary—Omri F. Hibbard; Treasurer—William E. Truesdell.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—It has almost been decided by the New-York magnates to give up the idea of the club going to New-Orleans for the preliminary training. Atlanta is now talked of, and so is Texas. A letter was received yesterday by Director Talcott from Catcher Stallings, who was formerly with the Brooklyns, praising the advantages of Atlanta, and it made a favorable impression on the New-York director. Stallings now has charge of a team at Atlanta.

—"Midget" Murphy now weighs 135 pounds, and it is thought that this increase in weight will be an important factor in the argument to urge his candidacy for second base. His weight when he played last season was ten pounds less, and that is considered too light for league work.

—Manager Irwin of the Phillies is on a trip hunting for pitchers. He caught Smith, the college player who pitched for the Bostons last season, in his net on Tuesday, and has also got Wilfred Carsey to sign a contract.

—The appointment of a managing director for the New-York Baseball Club is still in abeyance. There are three men mentioned for the position, namely, John B. Day, James E. Sullivan, and John M. Ward.

—Harry Staley, who pitched for the Bostons last season, has been engaged by Manager Buckenberger for the St. Louis Browns.

—Capt. George Davis is expected from Cohoes early next week.

A Place for Tynan No. 1?

The report that P. J. P. Tynan is to be appointed Librarian in the City Hall by William H. Ten Eyck, Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, is in active circulation. It finds many doubters and some believers. Tynan is the famous No. 1, who figured so prominently in the Phoenix Park murder stories. One report is that Police Commissioner Kerwin favors Tynan.

ALCANTARA AT AUCTION

The Famous Trotting Sire Fetches $10,000 in Madison Square Garden.

BOUGHT BY MR. CLARK FOR A FRIEND

Other Horses at Low Prices—William Simpson Buys Czarina for $2,550 and J. A. Wenderoth Gets Woodnut.

Madison Square Garden was well filled with horsemen yesterday, when the mid-winter sale of trotting stock commenced under the auspices of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. Alcantara was the particular attraction of the first day's auction, and a great many prominent breeders and turfmen from all parts of the country were gathered in the Garden to see the famous old trotting sire sold.

Among those present were Gen. B. F. Tracy, Robert Bonner, Prescott Lawrence, A. B. Darling, F. C. Deitz, W. R. Janvier, W. B. Fasig, W. F. Redmond, William Simpson, Col. Lawrence Kip, David Bonner, Albert C. Hall, Andrew Miller, J. G. K. Lawrence, Gen. Jacob Balz, W. C. France, J. W. Daly, George Forbes, Thomas Grady, D. B. Herrington, W. H. Snyder, George B. Inches, Allen Lowe, Jacob Livingston, Robert Steel, J. S. Ferguson, Frank Herdic, Charles Nolan, W. W. March, John Rudd, mond, John Asplan, Daniel O'Dell, Carl S. mond, John Aplan, Daniel O'Dell, Carl S. Burr, Rensselaer Weston, F. P. Olcott, John S. Clark, J. W. Knox, and Alley Bonner.

Before Alcantara was led into the ring there was a great difference of opinion among well-informed horsemen as to the price for which the noted son of George Wilkes and Alma Mater would sell under the hammer, some observers rating him as low as $3,000, while others prophesied that ten times this amount would not secure him. "Andy" Welch, the bookmaker, started the bidding at $8,000, and with a representative of John E. Madden and Welch as the contending bidders the price went up to $9,800, when John S. Clark of New-Brunswick, N. J., took a hand in the contest and, with a bid of $10,000, secured the prize.

Mr. Clark said he had bought the horse for a friend, who is commonly believed to be A. Alley Bonner, a son of Robert Bonner, and the owner of a number of fast trotters and road horses. F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, was also said to be the principal for whom Mr. Clark acted, but Mr. Olcott positively denied the truth of this rumor. Alcantara is the sire of nearly eighty trotters and pacers with records of 2:30 or better, and he is recognized by all horsemen as one of the greatest trotting sires now living. If he had not been away past the meridian of life he would probably have fetched more than double the sum for which he sold. Old as he is, however, Alcantara was a cheap horse at $10,000, which is not more than he has earned in the stud every year since 1889.

Albert Hall offered Mr. Clark an advance of $1,000 soon after the horse had been struck off, and a little later in the evening James McClenahan raised this offer to $12,000, but Clark declined to sell for less than $15,000, saying Alcantara is worth this amount if he is worth a dollar. The owner of the stallion says that Alcantara will probably be kept in Kentucky next season, although nothing definite has been as yet decided upon concerning the future of the horse.

With the exception of Alcantara, Woodnut, Pedlar, Czarina, and a few other high-class animals, the stock offered yesterday was not quite up to the high standard which the market of the present time demands, and the average price for the day was not very high with Alcantara's $10,000 included.

William Simpson, proprietor of the Empire City Stud, paid $2,550 for the 13-year-old brood mare Czarina, a daughter of Egbert and the famous old Dolly that produced Director, 2:17, and Onward, 2:25¼. Woodnut, 2:16½, one of the fastest and best sons of Nutwood, sold for $1,650 to J. A. Wenderoth of Philadelphia, who announced that he had bought the horse for John Condon, a well-known turfman from the Quaker City. Woodnut cost Robert Steel, who sold him yesterday, $20,000 a few years ago.

To-day's sale includes the stock consigned by A. B. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, among which are the noted stallion Lavalard and the famous speed producing mare Hinda Wilkes, the dam of Double Cross, 2:18¾; Hilda S., 2:19¼, and Lou Wilkes, 2:19¾.

The prices obtained were as follows:

PROPERTY OF J. W. OGDEN, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Miss Buford, 4 years, b. f., by El Sabio-Corselet, by Lord Russell; A. A. Bonner, New-York City	$400
Sadie Powell, 5, b. m., by Sentinel Wilkes-Mary Powell, 2:22¾, by De Witt Clay; Nathan Case, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	140
Minnie Powell, 4, b. f., by Sentinel Wilkes-Mary Powell, 2:22¾, by De Witt Clay; M. McDonald, New-York City	170
Nero, 3, blk. g., by Magneto-Cleanthe, 2:35¼, by Heptagon; J. W. Ridley, East Sautucket, N. Y.	70
Dombey, 4, ch. g., by Young Stamboul-Cleanthe, by Heptagon; W. Loughran, New-York City	55

PROPERTY OF ROBERT STEEL, PHILADELPHIA.

Tampa, 14, b. m., by Harold-Tulip, by Alexander's Abdallah; P. Marlle, New-York City	$110
Buena, 6, b. m., by Nutbreaker, 2:24½,-Minnie Mac, by Harrison Chief; F. Freeland, New-York City	120
Red Rose, 9, b. m., by Red Wilkes-Tampa, by Harold; T. E. Norton, Utica, N. Y.	150
Nelly Rose, 2:22¾, 17, ch. m., by Sacramento-Nelly Walworth, by Toronto-Patchen; J. H. McMahon, New-York City	70
Guest, 6, ch. m., by Piedmont, 2:17¼,-Guess, by Electioneer; John Driscoll, Parkville, N. Y.	200
Esma, 6, br. m., by St. Bel, 2:24¼,-Erema, by Socrates, 2:34½; J. Satherwaite, Jenkintown, Penn.	130
Bessie Martin, 5, b. m., by Epaulet, 2:19,-Molly Thorne, by Thorndale; J. C. Stone, Athol, Mass.	90
Addie Stuart, 5, b. m., by Epaulet, 2:19,-Valeria, by Harold; N. Martin, New-York City	120
Katie M., 2:26¼, 16, ch. m., by George M. Van Norte-Lily, by Daniel Lambert; T. Conger, New-York City	140
Moliere, 3, ch. g., by Epaulet, 2:19,-Arbela, by Startle; Walter Keys, New-York City	155
Spree, 4, br. m., by Anteeo, 2:16¾,-Elsie G., by Red Wilkes; O. K. Ford, Boston, Mass.	185
Helen Faucit, 3, b. f., by Pedlar, 2:23¾,-Annie Brown, by Administrator, 2:29½; S. L. & L. Frank, New-York City	170
Ellen Tree, 3, b. f., by Pedlar, 2:23¾,-Lou Medium, by Happy Medium; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn.	200
Pedlar, 2:23¾, 8, b. s., by Electioneer-Penelope, by Mohawk Chief; George B. Inches, Boston, Mass.	1,300
Ross Woodnut, 4, ch. g., by Woodnut, 2:16½,-Red Silk, by Red Wilkes; James McLaughlin, New-York City	110
Eagle Woodnut, 3, blk. g., by Woodnut, 2:16½,-Lady McCann, by Red Wilkes; John Vincent, Oswego, N. Y.	185
Woodnut, 2:16½, 13, ch. s., by Nutwood, 2:18¾,-Addie, by Hasbrouck's Hambletonian Chief; J. A. Wenderoth, Philadelphia, Penn.	1,650
Rosa Falkland, 3, b. m., by Falkland, 2:23¾-Rosa C., by Junius, 2:27¼; A. B. Mahan, New-York City	120
Ellie Falkland, 3, b. f., by Falkland, 2:23¾,-Ellie Fox, by Red Wilkes; Peter Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	120
Falkland, 2:23¾, 9, b. s., by Happy Medium-Toto, by Princeps; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn.	1,025

PROPERTY OF A. B. FORBES, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Callisto, 2:26½, 9, by Alcantara, 2:23,-Annie Page, 2:27¼, by Daniel Lambert; J. Ford, Hoboken, N. J.	$570
Audacity, 6, b. m., by Happy Medium-Annie Steel, by Fearnaught, 2:23¾; L. V. Harkness, Greenwich, Conn.	300
Auditara, 3, blk. f., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Audacity, by Happy Medium; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	350
Theresa Sprague, 2:25¾, 17, br. m., by Governor Sprague, 2:20½,-Bohemian Girl, by Almont; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	130
Alcaria, 2, blk. c., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Theresa Sprague, 2:25¾, by Governor Sprague, 2:20½; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	220
Highlawn, 1, b. c., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Theresa Sprague, 2:25¾, by Governor Sprague, 2:20½; John Hunt, Jersey City, N. J.	210
Fanny Fern, 11, ch. m., by Daniel Lambert-Fanny Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	130
Ferranta, 3, ch. c., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Fanny Fern, by Daniel Lambert; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	200
Ferina, 1, ch. c., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Fanny Fern, by Daniel Lambert; "Mr. Smith"	180
Clayrene, 15, b. m., by Sayres's Harry Clay, 2:29,-Voluntary, by Volunteer; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	100
Alclyrene, 3, b. f., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Clayrene, by Sayres's Harry Clay, 2:29; William Robbins, Goshen, N. Y.	175

PROPERTY OF WELLINGTON SMITH, LEE, MASS.

Alcantara, 2:23, 19, b. s., by George Wilkes, 2:22,-Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen; John S. Clark, New-Brunswick, N. J.	10,000
Izetta, 7, br. m., by Florida-Caprara, by Daniel Lambert; Daniel Mahoney, Portsmouth, N. H.	250
Bay colt, 2, by Alcantara, 2:23,-Izetta, by Florida; Dr. Mitchle, Springfield, Mass.	370
Brown colt, 1, by Alcantara, 2:33,-Izetta, by Florida; W. L. Ward, Port Chester, N. Y.	185
Martense, 20, br. m., by General Knox, 2:31¾,-Martense Maid, by Jackson's Flying Cloud; A. N. Kingsley, Ashuelot, N. H.	200
Martini, 2, b. c., by Alcantara, 2:23,-Martense, by General Knox, 2:31¾; John Monaghan, New-York City	185
Bay colt, 1, by King Red-Martense, by General Knox, 2:31¾; J. B. Lathrop, Montville, Conn.	45
Zena, 6, blk. m., by Bayard, 2:31¾,-Ebony, by Almont; J. G. Johnson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.	75
Bay colt, 1, by Alcantara, 2:23,-Zena, by Bayard; C. R. Maltby, Plainfield, N. J.	130
Alexander, 8, b. c., by Baron Wilkes, 2:18,-Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen; Walter I. Hayes, Clinton, Iowa	500
Florence, 5, b. m., by Alfonso, 2:29¾,-Annie Page, 2:27¾, by Daniel Lambert; A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.	150
Chestnut filly, 1, by Alcantara, 2:23,-Florence, by Alfonso, 2:29¾; Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill.	160
Bay colt, 3, by Alcantara, 2:23,-Carlotta Blizzard, by Blizzard; S. D. Bruce, New-York City	210
Chestnut colt, 1, by Alcantara, 2:23,-Belle Lambert, by Daniel Lambert; Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill.	140
Lady Blackmont, blk. m., by Blackmont-Bessie Morris, by Robert R. Morris; S. Wilson, Chester, N. Y.	150
Rutger Alcyone, 7, blk. s., by Alcyone, 2:27,-Abbess, by Albion; John O'Neill, Ansonia, Conn.	200
Daphne, 13, b. m., by Jay Gould, 2:21½,-Martense, by General Knox, 2:31¾; John Monaghan, New-York City	500
Straight Line, 4, b. f., by Jerome Turner, 2:15½,-Tricotrin, by Stillson; Mrs. J. G. Davis, Lee, Mass.	230
Czarina, 2:21, 13, b. m., by Egbert-Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; William Simpson, New-York City	2,550
Jenny Cobb, 14, b. m., by Charles Caffrey-Julia, by Happy Medium; F. H. Jermyn, Scranton, Penn.	100

AFTER ENGLISH TURF HONORS.

Mr. Croker Expects His Horses to Make a Good Showing Abroad.

Preparations for the departure of some of the best racers in the stables of Messrs. Richard Croker and Michael Dwyer for England are now practically completed. They will leave on the steamship Mississippi of the National Transport Line on Saturday, and special arrangements have been made for their reception abroad, as already told in The New-York Times.

Mr. Croker is taking great interest in this expedition after turf honors on the other side of the Atlantic. He talked freely on the subject to a reporter for The New-York Times at the office of Peter F. Meyer & Co.—of which firm he is a member—yesterday.

"All the plans are now perfected," he said, "and the horses will start on Saturday. Some of the races begin in England in April, and there will not be very much time in which to train the horses and get them acclimated. I will not go over until some time in March. In about ten days I will go to Rock Ledge, Fla., and then to Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn. I expect to be South about a month."

"What do you think will be the future of racing in this State?"

"That is very uncertain. It depends largely upon what action the Legislature takes. The story that none of my horses are to race here if there is racing is not true. I will leave some good ones here, and they will be entered in many events. We are sending some of the horses to England because we did not want to take the chance of having them all idle in the stables this coming season in case there is no important racing. We want to get some sport out of them. Montauk, the colt entered in the Derby for 1898, will, of course, remain on the other side in preparation for that event.

"As already stated, Hardy Campbell will go in charge of both Mr. Dwyer's and my string. An expert from Tattersalls will accompany him, and four stable boys will go along. The horses go to Newmarket Heath, where they will begin training upon their arrival. Jockey Sims will do the riding, and will go over later."

Mr. Croker then furnished the reporter with the following list of those of his string which will start on Saturday:

Dinah, a sister of Helen Nichols, by Iroquois-Orphan Girl.
Herbert, by Iroquois-Hildergard.
Nattie Bumpo, by Tremont-Tassel.
Montauk, by Strathmore-Spinaway.
True Blue, a full brother to the famous Tammany, by Iroquois.
Belle Mead, by Glenelg-Tradewind.
Dobbins, by imp. Pickwick, he by Hermit, dam Thora, by Longfellow.
Utica, by Iroquois-Dutchess.

"Mr. Dwyer," said Mr. Croker, "will send such cracks as Banquet, Don Alonzo, Harry Reed, and Stonell, besides some very good young ones.

"I think the expedition will be a very interesting one, and that the horses will make a very good showing on the English turf. If Dobbins should get better, he will give some of the English cracks a hard contract."

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A Western and Southern trotting circuit has been arranged, as follows: Joliet, July 29, purses $20,000; Terre Haute Fair, Aug. 5, $50,000; Indianapolis Driving Club, Aug. 12, $40,000; Fort Wayne, Aug. 19, $30,000; Columbus, Aug. 26, $20,000; Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 2, $20,000; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9, $40,000; Indiana State Fair, Sept. 16, $20,000; Chicago, Northwestern Breeders' Association, Sept. 23, $50,000; Terre Haute Driving Club, Oct. 1, $50,000; Lexington, Oct. 4, $75,000; Nashville, Oct. 14, $40,000.

—A meeting of the Parkway Driving Club will be held to-night in Jefferson Hall, Brooklyn, and the question of holding a Spring meeting will be discussed. It is likely that the club will join in the proposed circuit series, and an open-air horse show be held in connection with the meeting.

—The Linden Blood Horse Association, at a meeting yesterday, decided not to hold a Spring race meet this year.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at 1,400 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Ball of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Ellerale Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club meeting.

Meeting of Parkway Driving Club.

Sale of boxes for Union Boat Club ball at Grand Union Hotel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Columbian vs. Atalantas, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican Club League.

Shooting at Larchmont.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Meeting of the National Association of Oarsmen at the Hotel Marlborough.

Shooting at Larchmont.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Columbia Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Annual dinner of the Passaic Boat Club, at the Arena, Thirty-first Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Brooklyns, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyn inter-club tournament.

Meeting of American Yacht Club.

Annual meeting of St. George Athletic Club, Sixteenth Street, near Third Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Bowling.—Tourist Cyclers vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Paterson; Castle Point Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

Reception of Metropolis Wheelmen, at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Mexican Troops at the Frontier.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 9.—Despite Guatemala's pacific protestations, Mexico dispatched more troops to the frontier today. The Mexican Government is well pleased with Secretary Gresham's opinion that Guatemala should respect the treaty of 1882.

ATALANTAS WIN AND LOSE

Could Only Beat the Kings County Team in One Game.

CAPT. TERBELL'S IMPROVED WORK

Is Now Second in the Strife for The New-York Times Medal—Two Defeats for the Castle Points.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Chagrined by their defeat in New-York last night, the Atalanta Wheelmen of this city met the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn to-night on Montgomery's alleys with trepidation. The Newarkers failed to regain their lost laurels, and are bemoaning the loss of three of the last four games bowled. They won one game to-night, and therefore are still tied for second place with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in the number of games lost in the Wheelmen's Bowling League, but they are not satisfied. They have been hailed as cracks so long that defeat comes hard.

In the first game the Atalantas cut out a winning pace and kept it up to the end. Ernest Millar retrieved himself for making the baby score last night by being the star bowler in the first game to-night, which the Atalantas won by 70 pins.

In the second game, the Atalantas went to sleep for five frames, and in the sixth the Kings Countys were 68 pins ahead. Then the Newarkers braced up and gained 50 pins, not enough to win, however. If Olozaga, the anchor, had not had the luck to emulate Capt. Terbell's example and make a triple header, the Atalantas would have won, but fate was against them, and Olozaga got a split. Capt. Terbell's bowling for the last few games has been the subject of much praise. A week ago his average was 161, and now it is 173 4-20, or second in the individual contest for The New-York Times medal. Olozaga is still the leader, his individual average being 173 10-20. Olozaga says he will wear the medal if he has to pin the paper clipping of The Times cut on his vest.

After the game the Atalantas furnished refreshments. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	4	4	2	195
Halsey	2	2	6	142
Budd	2	6	2	173
Terbell	3	3	4	159
Olozaga	3	5	2	181
Total	14	20	16	850

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	3	1	6	142
McGee	2	4	4	148
Gardner	3	4	3	162
Hart	2	5	3	158
Martin	3	3	4	160
Total	13	17	20	780

FRAMES.

Atalanta	86	174	259	380	462	539	625	703	767	850
Kings Co.	58	137	238	317	388	473	558	618	694	780

Averages—Atalanta, 170; Kings County, 176.
Scorers—Theodore F. Bailey, Jr., and F. L. Chase. Umpire—A. H. Chamberlain.

SECOND GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	2	3	5	151
Halsey	5	3	2	182
Budd	4	2	5	156
Terbell	4	6	1	201
Olozaga	2	5	3	157
Total	17	19	16	847

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	2	5	2	163
McGee	5	5	1	201
Gardner	2	2	8	181
Hart	3	4	3	164
Martin	4	6	0	206
Total	16	22	12	865

FRAMES.

Atalanta	85	154	220	322	398	476	570	657	753	847
Kings Co.	102	207	286	378	463	544	612	695	762	865

Averages—Atalanta, 169 4-5; Kings County, 173.
Scorers—Theodore F. Bailey, Jr., and F. L. Chase.
Umpire—A. H. Chamberlain.

TOURISTS IN BETTER FORM.

They Won Two Games Easily from the Castle Point Cyclers.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Tourists broke their record in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs tournament to-night by defeating the heavy-weight bowlers of the Castle Point Cyclers easily in two games on the Seymour alleys. The Castle Point team played their regular five, Capt. Slonek predicting a walkover, as his men donned their sandals and rolled several balls down the alleys in the practice spin.

The warning placard enjoining "rooters" to beware had no effect in silencing a small band of "rooters," headed by "Jimmy" Finn and Herman Lang, whose stout

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION

Contest Over the Governorship Approaching a Crisis.

THE LEGISLATURE ABOUT TO MOVE

Democrats Preparing to Oppose All Action on the Question Until Gov. Turney's Term Expires.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The action of the Republicans in both houses of the General Assembly to-day in introducing resolutions providing for the reading and publishing of the returns of the Gubernatorial election on Friday is regarded as a challenge, and for the first time the vexed question is brought squarely before the body.

Much speculation is indulged in to-night as to what disposition will be made of the resolutions when they come up to-morrow. It is the prevalent opinion that the Democrats will seek a postponement of their consideration, and, if necessary to attain this end, will resort to filibustering methods. It is said that they do not as yet dare to show their hand, and this belief is strengthened by the introduction to-day of two Democratic bills, each providing for the settlement of Gubernatorial contests.

The State at present is without laws governing such contests, and it is the intention of the Democrats, it is claimed, to rush these measures through before the expiration of Gov. Turney's term, which expires Jan. 15. The bills place the settlement of such contests entirely in the hands of the General Assembly, and empowers it to correct irregularities and fraud in any county regardless of the Sheriff's certificate.

ADDICKS FORCE WORKING HARD.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus of Delaware Set for Monday.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 9.—Both Houses of the Legislature met to-day, and the usual preliminary work of organization was effected. It was decided that the Legislature will meet again on Monday night, but the session will be but a short one, as the Republicans will hold their Senatorial caucus that evening.

The Addicks people are making every effort to augment their forces for the fight. The Kent County Republican Committee yesterday passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Addicks, and requesting Mr. Fleming, the Representative of the county, to vote for him. Mr. Fleming voted for Mr. Higgins's candidate for Speaker of the House, but his position upon the Senatorial question still seems to be in doubt. Mr. Fleming was called upon to-day by several members of the Kent County Committee, and afterward he said that he had not given the committee any satisfaction as to what his course would be.

The Democrats will cast a complimentary vote for Chancellor James L. Wolcott for United States Senator.

DARK HORSES IN MINNESOTA.

Inauguration Causes a Lull in the Senatorial Canvass.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The inaugural ceremonies to-day materially checked the Senatorial canvass, but operations were resumed later with a vim. Senator Washburn and ex-Congressman Comstock were at the inauguration. Chief Justice C. M. Start, who delivered the oath of office to Gov. Nelson, is being more often mentioned in the dark-horse talk.

It was commented also that another outsider was absent, Justice L. W. Collins, who was not even in sight of the inaugural proceedings. This is in accord with his programme, to keep both himself and his candidacy entirely out of sight. That he will come out at the proper time is boldly asserted by those in a position to know. It is said that his cause has been espoused by a wily political manager in Hennepin County, who was a Washburn lieutenant six years ago, and who is under full instructions when and under what conditions to spring the Collins boom.

NOT A VOTE FOR SENATOR CAREY

Messrs. Warren and Clark Will Represent Wyoming in the Senate.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 9.—Ex-United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne and Congressman Clarence D. Clark of Evanston were nominated as Wyoming's next United States Senators to-day at a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature. Mr. Warren was nominated by acclamation to succeed Joseph M. Carey. On the second ballot Mr. Clark was declared the unanimous nominee for the four-year term, to fill the existing vacancy.

Senator Carey was a candidate for re-election, but failed to get a single vote, so strong was the opposition against him on account of his votes in the Senate against free coinage. Warren and Clark will be elected Jan. 22. Senator Warren represented Wyoming in the Fifty-second Congress, and Mr. Clark was a member of the House in the same Congress.

SENATOR HOAR RENOMINATED.

Named to Succeed Himself by the Massachusetts Republican Caucus.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Democratic members of the House and Senate, in joint caucus this afternoon, unanimously nominated John E. Russell of Leicester to be United States Senator to succeed George F. Hoar. The Republicans, in joint caucus, renominated Senator Hoar by acclamation, and adopted this resolution:

Whereas, The long, eminent, and useful career of the Hon. George F. Hoar of Worcester as Senator from Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States has reflected honor upon our Commonwealth and the Republican Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1895, not only for ourselves, but also in behalf of every Massachusetts Republican, heartily testify to our appreciation of his distinguished services.

The Democrats also adopted a resolution favoring Saturday sessions as a means of expediting business.

DELAWARE'S GOVERNOR-ELECT ILL

He Will Not Read His Inaugural Address Himself.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—The health of Governor-elect Joshua H. Marvel has not been good for some time past, and his friends are worried over his condition. A few days ago Mr. Marvel consulted his family physician regarding his condition, and was warned that any excitement would prove dangerous to him.

On this account Mr. Marvel will not himself read his inaugural address next Tuesday, and will only take such part in the inauguration ceremonies as are absolutely necessary.

WEST VIRGINIA'S SENATOR.

Little Doubt that Stephen B. Elkins Will Be Elected.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 9.—The West Virginia Legislature convened at noon to-day and organized with the officers selected in caucus last night. There were no exciting incidents, and the organization was without a break.

Steve B. Elkins arrived to-day, and will remain here until after the 22d inst., on which date a United States Senator will be elected. Mr. Elkins will undoubtedly be elected.

Senator Shoup's Re-election Probable.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 9.—The Senatorial contest is getting warmer. A careful canvass shows that Senator Shoup has 16 votes sure and Willis Sweet 14. Two members are for Heyburn and the remainder are doubtful. R. S. Browne of Moscow is mentioned as a candidate who may make the fight more interesting, although the present indications are in favor of Shoup's election after a long struggle.

Reforms Wanted in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 9.—The Governor's message, submitted to the Legislature at noon to-day, declares for immediate Statehood, and recommends reform of the ballot-box laws, the licensing of liquor dealers, the abolishing of the fee system, the exaction of fees from all corporations, the establishment of a negro university, the purchasing of all county supplies from the lowest bidder, and other reforms.

Will Caucus Next Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Illinois Legislature met in thirty-ninth General Assembly at noon to-day and organized with Republican officers in both branches. In the Senate Charles Bogardus was elected President pro tem. and James H. Paddock Secretary. In the House John Meyer of Chicago was elected Speaker and John A. Reeve Clerk. The Republicans will caucus next Tuesday for United States Senator.

A Complimentary Nomination.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—At the Democratic legislative caucus held this afternoon Charles A. Sinclair of Portsmouth was unanimously nominated for United States Senator. Mr. Sinclair made a brief speech of acceptance. A committee was appointed to nominate candidates for State officers.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. ASTOR

Arrival of the Husband from England—Arranges for the Services, Which Are to be Held on Saturday.

William Waldorf Astor arrived from England yesterday on the Teutonic and made arrangements for the funeral of his wife.

Services will be held in Trinity Chapel Saturday morning, and the body will be taken to the Astor plot in Trinity Cemetery. Mr. Astor said last night that he was not prepared to make public the list of pall bearers.

Mr. Astor remained on board the steamer until all the other passengers had cleared their baggage. His carriage was waiting for him two blocks from the White Star Line pier.

Mr. Astor drove directly to the offices of the William Waldorf Astor estate, in Twenty-sixth Street, opposite Trinity Chapel. A few moments after his arrival there a notice was posted on the door that the offices were closed on account of the death of Mrs. Astor.

Mr. Astor crossed the street and went to the mortuary chapel with Sexton Meurer. His wife's coffin was surrounded with flowers sent by friends of the family. Mr. Astor remained in the chapel for nearly an hour, and then went to an up-town hotel in which he owns a controlling interest. He was tired out by a rough voyage, and refused to receive callers.

Sexton Meurer said last night that some members of the Astor family had called at the chapel, but his instructions prohibited him from mentioning their names or giving any information except that the funeral services would take place Saturday morning, and that friends of the Astor family were invited to attend.

WANT THE HEALTH BOARD TO MOVE

Judges Object to Its Presence in the Criminal Court Building.

The Judges of the General Sessions Court, together with the District Attorney, have arrived at an agreement to the effect that the presence of the Health Department in the new Criminal Court Building is a hindrance to the transaction of public business in the other departments.

They have decided to use every possible effort to have the Health Department, with all its business, removed from the building at the earliest possible moment. It is said that the Grand Jury may make some recommendation in the matter.

It is stated by the Judges that the presence of the persons who visit the various bureaus of the Board of Health, particularly the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, is a menace to the health of others who are called to the building on public business.

The basement corridors are frequently crowded, it is argued, with persons who under proper restrictions ought not to be there. Many complaints have reached the Judges and the District Attorney. It is held that the public business will be greatly facilitated if a change can be effected.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, fair, colder, northerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, northerly winds. VERMONT, fair, warmer, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain or snow, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain or snow, northeasterly winds.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, warmer, easterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, warmer, northeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, local snow or rain in southeast portion, warmer, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, rain, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MISSISSIPPI, showers in northern portion, warmer, winds becoming southwesterly. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain or snow, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local rain or snow, warmer, northeasterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, rain or snow, warmer, northeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local snow, warmer, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snow, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in western, colder in eastern, portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in northern and eastern portions, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. KANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO and MONTANA, fair, colder, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed from Norfolk to Wood's Holl section, and at Key West.

The pressure has fallen in all parts of the country, except the North Pacific slope and New-England. The area of high pressure central this morning over Lake Erie has moved to Northern New-York. The area of low pressure in the Southeast remains stationary, and is central in Northern Florida. The temperature has fallen in New-England and the Atlantic coast districts as far south as Georgia, and in the East Gulf States and Louisiana; it has risen in all other sections of the country, except the Dakotas. Rain or snow has fallen in every State south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. Rain is indicated for Thursday in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, the Middle States, Southern New-England, the Atlantic coast States as far south as Florida, and the East Gulf States. The temperature will rise in the lake regions, the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and the West Gulf States; it will remain nearly stationary in the districts adjacent to the Atlantic coast. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the last twenty-four hours: Tennessee—Charleston, 1.20; Loudon, 1.10. North Carolina—Bryson City, 1.60; Moncure, 2.80; Chappel Hill, 2.30; Oak Ridge, 1.80. Virginia—Abingdon, 1.48.

Nearly 200,000 Immigrants Last Year.

The records kept by Landing Agent John E. Moore show that 182,164 immigrants were landed at Ellis Island last year.

NEED OF MORE SCHOOLS

Good Government Club G Discusses Present Evils.

BAD BUILDINGS AND LACK OF ROOM

J. A. Riis and J. Augustus Johnson Urge Larger Appropriations—30,000 Children Without Schoolroom.

A largely-attended meeting of the members of Good Government Club G was held last evening at 9 St. Mark's Place, for the purpose of discussing the importance of providing better accommodation in the public schools of the city, and urging upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the necessity of making more liberal appropriations for the Board of Education.

Edward D. Page, President of the club, occupied the chair, and among the speakers were Jacob A. Riis, J. Augustus Johnson, President of the Council of Good Government Clubs; George M. Cassatt, ex-School Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum, and Prof. W. C. Hess, Principal of the East Fourteenth Street Grammar School.

Among others present at the meeting were Charles P. Kelly, George D. Hencken, William H. Faulkhauber, Charles B. Kelby, Joseph Marquardt, Joseph P. Ruepp, Stephen B. Stanton, Ripley Hitchcock, John Brooks Leavitt, Sherman Evarts, William H. Schieffelin, F. R. Wolfertz, and A. G. Vanderpoel.

President Page made a brief address, in which he urged the members of the club to hold the organization together for the purpose of advancing the cause of good Government irrespective of party affiliations.

"We are endeavoring," he said, "to interest the citizens of the Tenth Assembly District in the problem of securing good government for the city, and to keep up our organization for the purpose of making them better acquainted with the needs of the city, so that the next time they go to the polls they may be guided more by a knowledge of the public requirements than by mere sentiment. To do this it is not necessary to support the 'boss' of any party. The people demanded a change at the last election from politics to business in the administration of the affairs of the City Government. We have carried the election, and won a great victory, but it is quite evident from the experience of the past—I refer particularly to the uprising of the people in 1870—that if we slacken our interest in municipal affairs the same class of men will soon come to the surface again."

For the purpose of maintaining an interest in the organization, he said a series of social entertainments had been arranged with the view of bringing the members into closer acquaintance with each other, and for the purpose of encouraging them to persevere in the good work in which they were engaged. He expressed his gratification that Mayor Strong had already started an investigation into the condition of the departments of the City Government, which might render further investigations on the part of the Lexow committee unnecessary.

Ripley Hitchcock offered a resolution requesting that the asphalt walks in Tompkins and Stuyvesant Squares be repaired, and that a children's play-ground be provided in Tompkins Square. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

George M. Cassatt said the club proposed to raise a fund of $5,000 to carry on the work in which it is engaged, and he urged upon the members the necessity of subscribing to this fund.

Jacob A. Riis then delivered an exhaustive address, in which he argued in favor of increasing the appropriations for the Board of Education for the purpose of providing better accommodation for the school children of the city. He said that without exaggeration he could state from actual observation that the school buildings of the city could not be in a worse condition. They are badly lighted and ventilated, and do not afford sufficient accommodation for the children of the city, thousands of whom become truants in the streets and find their way into the reformatories and juvenile asylums.

Under the present condition of affairs he said the compulsory law could not effect anything. "How can you compel children to go to school," he asked, "when there is not room for them in the schools? In the Tenth Ward last year 500 children were refused admittance into the public schools for want of accommodations. These children were obliged to remain on the streets, learning to become thieves. One of the results of this lack of accommodation is that parents are obliged to make false certificates as to the ages of their children in order to put them to work in the factories."

Mr. Riis contended that it would be cheaper to pay $10,000,000 annually to provide proper accommodation for the school children of the city than to have them trained up as criminals in the streets, to fill the jails and reformatories.

J. Augustus Johnson of Good Government Club E delivered an interesting address in which he gave a list of twenty-four public schools which are in a bad condition for want of funds to put them in a proper state of repair. He said there are 30,000 children who could not be accommodated in the public schools, and he urged the necessity of agitating this subject for the purpose of inducing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make more liberal appropriations to the Board of Education. He also spoke in favor of the enactment of the law prepared by the Committee of Seventy for the improvement of the public schools by simplyfying the existing system of administration.

Ex-School Commissioner Wehrum and Prof. Hess, Principal of Grammar School No. 20, in East Fourteenth Street, also made addresses.

WORK FOR THE TORPEDO STATION

The Raleigh to Receive an Outfit and Then the Minneapolis and Columbia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9.—Orders were received at the torpedo station to-day to prepare at once the torpedo outfit for the cruiser Raleigh. She is at Norfolk, and is due here Saturday, and for no reason is to be detained here more than forty-eight hours. This is imperative. She will sail from Newport Monday to join the squadron of evolution. She takes four Whitehead and two Howell torpedoes.

Orders were also received to prepare outfits of twelve torpedoes each for the Minneapolis, now at Norfolk, and the Columbia, now at Kingston, which will arrive here in the order named. The three orders coming in together call for a great amount of work for the station, but it undoubtedly can be accomplished.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Oceanport, N. J., Jan. 9.—Fire this morning destroyed Band Hall, where a number of secret societies met; John McCarthy's hotel, adjoining on the south, and the hotel sheds. Mapp's grocery store, opposite the hotel, was also somewhat damaged. But very little of the hotel and hall furniture was saved.

Jamesburg, N. J., Jan. 9.—The large barns and outbuildings on the farm of W. O. Shallcross, near Holmdel, N. J., were burned last night. Four valuable colts, a team of horses, two mules, and other animals and a large quantity of grain and ten tons of hay were destroyed. The loss is about $5,000.

Lindsay, Ontario, Jan. 9.—E. W. McGaffey's dry goods store and the Dominion Bank Building were damaged by fire this evening to the extent of $35,000; insured.

Kershaw, S. C., Jan. 9.—The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago depot was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire; loss, $10,000.

BRIDGET GORMAN IN THE GRAVE

Some of the White Women of Chinatown, Who Paid for the Funeral, Wept When They Saw the Girl's Face.

In a very small, dimly-lighted room of a rear tenement at 20 Mott Street yesterday afternoon Lee Fong sat motionless for more than three hours at the head of a coffin which contained the body of Bridget Gorman, who was killed Sunday by a woman of Chinatown known as Lize. During those three hours hundreds of stolid Chinamen, men and women, who had known the murdered girl, and others who were curious passed in and then out after looking for a moment at what in life was known as Lee Fong's wife.

At the sides of the coffin were seated a sister and a brother-in-law of Bridget Gorman. Both wept continually, but Lee Fong, with head deeply bowed, sat motionless as if not aware of the presence of many strangers and of their whispered comments.

The air was heavy with the odor of opium. From the next room came sounds indicating that men and women were drinking and smoking. Now and then one of the revelers would step softly into the room which contained the coffin, look for a moment at the features, which had not been marred by the girl's horrible death, and then return.

Chinamen looked without trace of emotion or even interest at her who in their little Oriental world had been famous as a beauty. Even young rowdies from the lower end of the Bowery seemed to regard the dead girl with reverence beside the phlegmatic Mongolians.

It was the white women of Chinatown only who showed emotion at the coffin of their former companion. They had supplied the money to buy the casket and pay for the funeral.

More than one of them paid also the tribute of tears when looking at the lifeless face. But once again, however, in the haunts from which they came, all trace of sorrow and regret disappeared. Sympathies are soon blunted in Chinatown.

The walls of the room in which the body lay were draped in black. Candles were burning. At the foot of the coffin was a cross of roses. A floral piece, "Silence," was at the opposite end. The coffin was of rosewood, trimmed with plated silver.

The funeral services were simple. Dr. Terry of the Florence Mission prayed briefly. Some of the mission men and women sang "Abide With Me," and "There is a Fairer Land Than This."

Four men carried the coffin to the hearse. Lee Fong followed, hat in hand. The street was crowded when the ten carriages began to move at 3 o'clock. Fong occupied the first, and relatives and women of the quarter followed in the others. The burial was in Linden Hill Cemetery.

EDWIN EINSTEIN'S RESIGNATION

Accepted by the Union League's Executive Committee—The Club Will Pass on the Action.

The Executive Committee of the Union League Club, at its meeting last night, accepted the resignation of Edwin Einstein. This action of the committee will be passed on at the annual meeting of the club to-night. If the action of the committee is approved, the club will have been purged of Hebrews, as Mr. Einstein is the only member of that faith on the roll of membership.

The resignation of Mr. Einstein was due to the blackballing of the son of the late Jesse Seligman, and the avowed purpose of what is designated as the social element of the club, consisting chiefly of the younger members, to prevent gentlemen of the Hebrew faith, no matter what their position in the community, from becoming members.

When Secretary Adams was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times whether there was any effort by any members of the committee to request a withdrawal of the resignation, or whether the vote on its acceptance was unanimous, he excused himself from discussing the matter and declined to give any information beyond the bare fact that the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Einstein joined the club in 1868, the same year that Jesse Seligman became a member. He has always been a Republican in politics, and represented the old Seventh District of this city in the Forty-sixth Congress. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Mr. Gilroy.

The candidacy of Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, the partner of Andrew Carnegie, against whom some opposition had been developed among the social element of the club, did not come before the Executive Committee last night, but will be acted on at the annual meeting of the club to-night.

CONDITION OF THE CORDAGE TRUST

Unofficial Statement Read to Stockholders by President H. K. Sturgis.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—A meeting of the United States Cordage Company was called at the law office of Collins & Corbin at noon to-day, but only 142,431 of the 170,001 shares were represented. This was not a quorum, and no meeting was held, but as the stockholders present represented $13,000,000, President H. K. Sturgis read an unofficial statement of the company's affairs.

Mr. Sturgis said that as some of the agencies had not reported up to the end of the fiscal year, Dec. 31, the report was not exact, but it was sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

The statement read by President Sturgis is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:	
6,000 shares guar. pref. at $100.	$6,000,000.00
8,000 shares preferred at $100..	8,000,000.00
200,000 shares common at $100.	20,000,000.00
Total	$34,000,000.00
6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds	$7,500,000.00
Working capital:	
Cash	$1,197,624.27
Merchandise	1,296,001.01
Bank accounts (subsequently collected)	276,963.44
U. S. Cordage securities	370,527.00
Total	$3,141,115.72
Interest accrued:	
First mortgage bonds	$187,500.00
Sundry creditors:	
Loans and notes payable	$2,018,990.40
Accounts payable	321,118.43
Total	$2,340,108.83
Grand total	$47,168,724.55

ASSETS.

Manufacturing plant, good will, trade marks, &c.		$41,500,000.00
Cash		124,936.11
Accounts receivable		274,705.94
Merchandise		2,654,345.08
U. S. Cordage securities acquired in payment of underlying liens	$297,500.00	
Received from reorganization committee	370,527.00	668,527.00
Securities of associate companies		1,385,730.19
Alterations and improvements		8,444.62
Balance		572,035.61
Total		$47,168,724.55

Owing to the failure to hold a meeting and the lack of provision in the by-laws for such a contingency the present officers and Directors will hold over.

Struggle with a Burglar.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Jan. 9.—Benjamin Hurley was arrested to-day for having attempted to rob the house of Richard H. Pettinger of Georgia Tuesday night. Pettinger was nearly strangled by Hurley before he succeeded in ejecting the robber.

ASK FOR ANOTHER JUDGE

Business in the Southern District of New-York Demands It.

LETTER RECEIVED BY SENATOR HILL

The Senator, upon Its Representations, Introduces a Bill—One Candidate for the Place Already.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hill today introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Southern District of New-York. When asked for his reasons for taking this step, Mr. Hill said that it had been represented to him that the presence of an additional Judge on the district bench in New-York was absolutely necessary, and he gave to a correspondent of The New-York Times the following letter bearing on the subject, which he received prior to the holiday recess:

New-York, Dec. 12, 1894.

Sir: We desire to call your attention to the urgent necessity for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Southern District of New-York. The admiralty business of the district is so large that it practically engrosses the whole time of the present District Judge. Consequently the District Judge is unable to give any time to the criminal business in the district and very limited time to the civil business of the Government in seizure and other cases, (the details of which the District Attorney will explain,) and is practically unable to give any time to the duties which devolve usually upon the District Judges in reference to disposition of business in the Circuit Court.

In recognition of the conditions, Congress, in 1889, passed an act authorizing the District Judge of the Eastern District of New-York to hold terms of the Circuit Court for the disposal of criminal business, since which time all the criminal business in the district has been done in the Circuit Court, held by the Judge of the Eastern District, and thereby an extra expense of $1,800 per annum, as allowance to the District Judge of the Eastern District, has been incurred.

The business in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York has for a long time been so large that the services of the District Judges from the Northern District of New-York, from the District of Vermont, and the District of Connecticut have been required to assist in its disposition, these Judges having attended several months in each year at the City of New-York for that purpose.

Since the organization of the Circuit Court of Appeals the time of the Circuit Judges has been almost wholly engrossed by the business of that court, and the appeal business is of such importance and extent that the whole time of the Circuit Judges could be properly devoted to it.

It has been necessary, however, in order to expedite business in the Circuit Court, that the Circuit Judges should hear equity causes, jury causes, habeas corpus causes, and practically the whole motion business, with the result that the Circuit Judges are often disqualified to sit in causes in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Despite all this, it is not practicable to dispose, as promptly as the ends of justice require, of the pending business of the Circuit Court, both on the law and the equity side. Moreover, the calendar of private causes requires so much of the time of all the Judges available, both circuit and district, that it is impossible to dispose of the accumulations of Collectors' cases brought before the passage of the Customs Administrative act, and the new cases known as Appraisers' appeals are accumulating with great rapidity.

The appointemtn of an additional District Judge would greatly relieve the situation. He could dispose of the criminal business of the district, and thereby enable the District Judge of the Eastern District of New-York to hear cases in the Circuit Court in that district which now require the attendance of the District Judge of the District of Vermont. If an additional District Judge were appointed, Section 613 of the Revised Statutes could be repealed. An additional District Judge would be fully occupied, and indeed the extent of the business is such that it would still be necessary to have the assistance of the District Judges from the other districts.

The necessity of an additional District Judge here has long been recognized by the Judges and the bar, but the political situation has not until now, when the houses of Congress and the Executive are in accord, seemed to justify the hope of legislation for that purpose.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE, United States Circuit Judge.
E. HENRY LACOMBE, United States Circuit Judge.
N. SHIPMAN, United States Circuit Judge.

Assistant District Attorney Platt is mentioned here as a candidate for the place the bill would create.

REGULATIONS FOR ANTITOXINE LABELS

Provisions Added to the Sanitary Code by the Board of Health.

All the members of the Board of Health were present at its meeting yesterday, including Dr. Doty, the newly-appointed Health Officer of the Port.

The following section relating to the sale of antitoxine was added to the sanitary code:

Section 2,220. That no preparation of antitoxine be offered for sale in this city unless the receptacle containing such preparation bear a label, on which is placed a statement of the value of the contents in antitoxine as measured by some generally recognized standard, and the name and address of the producer.

Dr. Cyrus Edson announced that he had, by courtesy of the board, used antitoxine in several personal cases. The result in each instance was highly satisfactory.

Police Commissioner Murray was present to discuss the garbage question. He recommended that the board hold a conference with the Mayor and the Police Board in order to adopt some kind of covered utensil for the holding of the garbage in front of houses before the carts came along.

The board dismissed Inspector George Schwabe, who was charged with not doing his work well and with having been insolent to people in tenement houses.

The contract for 1,000 tons of coal to be used at the Riverside Hospital was given to W. D. Bruns of 141 East Twenty-sixth Street, at $3.98 per ton, gross.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict was detailed in charge of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases.

Medico-Legal Society at Dinner.

The Medico-Legal Society held its annual dinner last evening at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. President Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell presided. Among those present were Secretary Clark Bell, Dr. Paul Gibier, Dr. I. N. Quimby, Dr. W. T. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Douglass, ex-Coroner Ellinger and Miss Ellinger, Mr. and Mrs. George Finck, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bach, and Prof. and Mrs. Henry A. Mott.

Adresses were made by Dr. Mitchell, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Secretary Clark Bell, Dr. J. Clark Thomas, Jacob F. Miller, ex-Coroner Ellinger, and others.

Needlewomen Want Work.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through your columns, to ask assistance for some needlewomen who are greatly in need of immediate employment? Some are competent seamstresses and dressmakers who are out of work in consequence of the hard times, and who have exhausted their little savings while waiting for employment. A few others who are only hand sewers are most anxious to make regular weekly engagements to do family mending. Will not some of your women readers take thought for these needy ones, who ask no charity, but only a chance to earn their livelihood? Cannot the inevitable Spring sewing be done in January? These women will be sent to employers' homes if application is made in person or by letter to the Employment Bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

T. M. [illegible],
Chairman Employment Committee.

Jan. 5, 1895.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

44 5th A V.—Beautifully furnished rooms; dainty, well-cooked food; attendance thoroughly first-class.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

12th ST., 169 WEST.—Three warm, sunny rooms; very desirable; convenient to all cars.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

54 EAST 123d ST.—Two large rooms; every convenience; southern exposure; near Mount Morris Park; reasonable.

157 EAST 86th ST.—Nicely-furnished large front sunny room; all conveniences; private house; also small room.

A DESIRABLE ROOM FOR SINgle gentleman, near Madison Square; terms, $5.50 weekly. Address BACHELOR, 1,227 Broadway.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
Open throughout the year.
Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.
Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation, thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments.
DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE, Manager.
Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. Also of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000; modernly appointed; luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.
Open from December until May.
A. PARK BOYCE & CO., Mgrs.
"Cable address—Hotel, Bermuda."

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d to 73d Sts.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
Absolutely fire-proof; situated in the most beautiful residence section of New-York, fronting Central Park. It offers every convenience, comfort, and luxury of modern hotel life to families and transient guests. By its unique construction and arrangement, many features are offered for the entertainment of guests, including the Bowling Alleys; music during dinner and evening hours, immense foyer, which, together with the general atmosphere of refinement pervading all its surroundings and appointments make the "HOTEL MAJESTIC" the most desirable family hotel in this city or country.
EVERY ROOM HAS AN OUTSIDE VIEW.
Rooms or Suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals may be had on the American or European plan. Café for gentlemen; with half portion service. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. It is the aim of the management to provide every advantage to its patrons at MODERATE RATES, and the unprecedented success of this house during its first two months of operation is ample proof of the facts as represented. Inspection cordially invited.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
C. L. BRIGGS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

DOWN-TOWN COACHING SCHOOL, 120 Broadway.—Regents' examinations and college preparation; general instruction; law quizzes.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 8, 1895.

Teachers.

GERMAN, HANOVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; also, private lessons; highest references; moderate terms. Address, by letter, FRAULEIN HISCHE, 15 West 63d St.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.
65,000 IN USE; ESTABLISHED 1840. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES FROM $350 TO $900. OTHER PROMINENT MAKES $75, UPWARD. EASY TERMS; RENTED WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE. WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS." SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANOS.
EMERSON WAREROOMS,
92 FIFTH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

WALTERS PIANOS.
Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 24 East 12th St.

Miscellaneous.

ROLL-TOP DESKS FROM $14.00 TO $100.00. IN oak, walnut, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street.

Amusements.

5TH AV. THEATRE. To-night at 8 sharp.
2nd MONTH. FANNY DAVENPORT In Sardou's "GISMONDA." Mat. Sat. at 2 sharp.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. HANLEY, Mgr.
Unanimous Success. Edward Harrigan's New Play, "NOTORIETY." Six New Songs by Dave Braham.
Wednesday Matinees. Saturday.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2.
ONLY FUN IN TOWN.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON,
With William Gillette and company.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at B'klyn Academy, "IL TROVATORE." Mmes. Drog, De Vigne, Sig. Campanari and Tamagno.
FRI. EV'G, Jan. 11, Mozart's opera, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Lussan, and Eames; MM. Jean de Reszke, Russitano, Carbone, Abramoff, and Maurel.
Sat. Afternoon, Jan. 12, ONLY MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF

PLATT MAY CHANGE AGAIN

Question Whether He Will Oppose Mr. Brookfield's Candidacy.

THE MILHOLLAND CONTEST RECALLED

There May Be Such Party Necessity that the Leader Will Get Into Line on the County Chairmanship Problem.

The call for the first meeting of the Republican County Committee for 1895, to be held in Fifth Avenue Hall, West Forty-second Street, Jan. 17, was sent out yesterday.

It is at this meeting that the contest over the Chairmanship will be settled. Most of the old machine Republican politicians are working hard to prevent the re-election of William Brookfield, with the understanding that this is what Thomas C. Platt desires.

Mr. Platt prevented Mr. Brookfield's re-election as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, because it was impossible for Mr. Platt to control Mr. Brookfield. That Mr. Platt's friends started out with the same intention as regards Mr. Brookfield and the County Chairmanship there can be no doubt, but it is a curious fact that some very shrewd politicians are wondering whether Mr. Platt will be found in opposition to Mr. Brookfield when the time comes.

When the Committee of Thirty undertook the reorganization of the Republican County Committee early in 1894, without advice from Mr. Platt, the John E. Milholland movement, strongly backed by Mr. Platt in a published interview, came into the field to replace the Thirty's organization.

Mr. Milholland built up quite a following, but when the time came for the State Committee to consider its claims, Mr. Platt had found that his Milholland movement would not stand, and without a single word of explanation to Mr. Milholland, he deserted the camp and swung into line for the Thirty. This change was brought about by sheer party necessity.

Such a necessity may compel Mr. Platt to suddenly change front on the Chairmanship question. Political leaders of a certain kind are at a discount now, and even the leadership of Mr. Platt is not as secure in some quarters as he might wish it.

Mr. Platt would like to control Republican patronage here in this city, but in his way he finds a very fearless gentleman in the Mayor's chair, who will not be "bossed" by Mr. Platt or any other politician. The best Republican sentiment is behind Mayor Strong in party matters, just as it was behind the Thirty when Mr. Platt was pushing the Milholland movement, and it was the force of that sentiment that compelled Mr. Platt to instruct his State Committee to recognize the Thirty's County Committee as the only Republican organization of this city.

As already indicated in The New-York Times, old machine leaders like Jacob M. Patterson and Police Commissioner Murray have labored with the Mayor immediately to appoint some of their friends to office in the hope that such action would aid them in bringing about Mr. Brookfield's defeat. It is also known that the Mayor has plainly told such politicians that he would not use his office in any way to aid one faction or the other, while at the same time he assured them that personally he would like very much to see Mr. Brookfield re-elected. There is no doubt whatever that in his private capacity Mr. Strong is for Mr. Brookfield. This is but natural, for Messrs. Strong and Brookfield are old friends, and, besides, Mr. Brookfield was one of the first to advocate the nomination of Mr. Strong.

The Board of Aldermen, as it stands today, is practically controlled by Mr. Platt, but it has little in the way of patronage. There have been whispers that if Mr. Strong didn't "act right" with the old machine men, the Republican Board of Aldermen would "see about it." But if there is anything in this at all, it is nothing more than a silly threat.

William H. Ten Eyck, the new Chief Clerk of the Common Council, was elected a delegate to the new Republican County Committee from the Thirtieth District, but office holders are not eligible, so the delegation of the district elected Archibald S. Van Orden in his place last night.

Mayor's Marshal Healey was a delegate from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and his place was filled last night by the election of John J. Smith. Both these men are Platt men.

A successor will be chosen in the delegation from the Twenty-third District in place of Commissioner of Accounts Lehmaier. He is a Brookfield man, but his place will be filled by a Platt man, the majority of the delegation being in control of Platt's friends.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott is pushing Edward Lauterbach as a candidate for the Chairmanship. He had him elected as a delegate from the Eighth District. Mr. Lauterbach is a resident of the Twenty-first District, and was in last year's County Committee from that district. To this year's committee a solid delegation for Mr. Brookfield was elected by the Twenty-first.

As a result of the election of Mr. Lauterbach from the Eighth there is a revolt against Mr. Van Cott in his district. Representatives of thirteen out of the sixteen election districts in the Eighth Assembly District situated in the Eighth Ward met last night at 276 Spring Street, Hudson Hall, and openly denounced Mr. Van Cott for his methods, although Mr. Lauterbach's name was not mentioned. John R. Vezeller presided.

In the speeches it was claimed that Mr. Van Cott, at the Assembly District Convention, had violated the Constitution by not having the election by ballot. It was viva voce. The result of the meeting was the formation of the Eighth Ward Republican Club, with Frederick Streicher as President. All the members are for Mr. Brookfield. Some followers of Mr. Van Cott made a slight disturbance in the rear of the hall at the meeting last night, and the police put them out. The new club enrolled fifty-three members.

Daughters of the Revolution.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The New-Jersey State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon and chose the following officers: Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George E. Adams of East Orange; Recording Secretary—Miss Gail Treat of East Orange; Treasurer—Mrs. George Hudenpyl of Summit; Registrar—Mrs. George B. Carter of Newark; Historian—Miss Adeline Sterling of Englewood; Trustees—Mrs. William Torrey Baird of South Orange, Miss Rand of Montclair, Miss Duryee of Fairview, and Mrs. Edward Tomlinson of Elizabeth; State Chaplain—The Rev. Alexander Mann of Orange.

A Special Venire.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 9.—A special venire of forty-eight talesmen has been ordered in the County Court. From this number a jury will be selected for the second trial of David McAdam, accused of instigating a robbery. On the first trial the jury disagreed after deliberating fifty-two hours.

Stricken with Paralysis.

WEST SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 9.—Ex-Postmaster Dingham Van Popering of this village was stricken with paralysis while talking yesterday with a customer in his grocery store. He has been unable to speak since.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

POLICEMEN IN A SALOON FIGHT

Two Refused to Pay for Drinks Ordered, and a Row, in Which Pistols Were Used, Followed.

Two bruised and battered policemen in citizen's dress were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer charges of disorderly conduct that Casper Iba, a saloon keeper at 255 Bowery, made against them. The policemen were Charles I. Shields and John J. Sullivan of the Mulberry Street Station.

Having a day off, they went to Iba's saloon, and after quarreling with the proprietor they quarreled with each other. During the quarrel they fired their revolvers at the crowd in the place and nearly bit off the bartender's ear and the finger of an unlucky onlooker.

The policemen ordered drinks three times and then refused to pay for them. The bartender insisted upon being paid, but the officers laughed at him and demanded more liquor. The barkeeper ordered them from the place, and got a billy to enforce his order.

The policemen seized their pistols and began shooting indiscriminately.

The bartender grappled with one of them and a man in the saloon with the other, while a large crowd that was attracted by the noise looked on. Suddenly the barkeeper yelled that his ear had been bitten off and the other man that his finger was gone.

At this stage of the trouble policemen entered, arrested the two members of the force, and restored order.

They were taken before Sergt. Holcomb at the Tenth Precinct Station, to which they belonged, and their shields were taken from them. The men were then taken to the Tombs Police Court, with an immense crowd following. Justice McMahon held them in $500 bail each for examination.

Shields, who was formerly a truck driver, has been on the force about two years. Sullivan, who was formerly a barkeeper, has been on the force since last June. Both were appointed under civil service rules. Superintendent Byrnes suspended them both yesterday afternoon.

While the stories in relation to the quarrel differ somewhat, and those about the saloon were unwilling to talk about the matter, it is admitted by all who are conversant with the affair that the policemen were drunk when they entered the saloon, and did their best to inflict injury on those whom they found in the place.

DISCUSSED NATIONS AND THEIR RULERS

Frank Moss Speaks of Local Affairs to the Evangelical Alliance.

"Nations and Their Rulers" was the principal topic at yesterday's meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held at Marble Collegiate Church. Frank Moss, in commenting on the recent overthrow of Tammany Hall, said:

"Political reform alone will not suffice for the permanency of good government. The recent revolution can only be perpetuated by a great revival of religious feeling on the subject of civil duty. There may be honorable politicians who have no religion, but it will never do to leave the Government in the hands of men who are guided simply by their conscience."

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, denounced the recent Armenian outrage. He said there was not a day or hour when the honor of Armenian men and women there was safe. He felt that the question of Armenian outrages, which were becoming frequent, would soon be settled.

The Rev. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, said that Mayor Strong's message indicated that there was to be an increase of the saloon privilege.

"Apparently it is going to be a contest," said Mr. Burrell, "of the Sabbath against the dramshop."

Mr. Burrell, in referring to the Armenian question, exclaimed: "God grant that Turkey's ruler will soon be a dead man!"

Dr. Knowles of the American Sabbath Union also spoke strongly on the question of opening the saloons on Sunday.

SOPHOMORES ON THE STUMP

A Mild Form of Hazing at Princeton —Snowballs for Freshmen.

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 9.--The rule which prohibits hazing at the college seems to be lightly regarded by some of the students. Last night a party of juniors who had been drinking during the evening compelled two sophomores to make stump speeches for their amusement. The victims protested against such treatment, but as they were greatly outnumbered, concluded to make the most of a bad matter and quietly submitted.

Percy Lee Gallagher was compelled to stand on a chair and take off his coat, while his tormentors plied him with the most ridiculous questions.

The sophomores keep stacks of snowballs in convenient places and a freshman is never quite at ease while going his rounds, especially after dark. The seniors are keeping a close lookout for infractions of the rules, but no hazer has been caught so far.

Ex-Assemblyman Donohue Dead.

PATERSON, N J., Jan. 9.—Ex-Assemblyman John Donohue died at the Home for Incurables at Ridgewood, this morning. His death recalls the tremendous political struggle at Trenton in 1887, ending in the defeat of Leon Abbett for United States Senator. Donohue, who was then a leader in the Knights of Labor, took an active part in the contest, but his course was such that the labor organizations ostracized him. His influence and health waned at the same time. He went South, returning in 1893, since which time he has been at the home at Ridgewood, a victim of consumption. His funeral will take place to-day. His aged mother survives him. In early life he was a compositor

Wants the $4.47 Overpayment Back.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—Thomas Nolan, ex-Treasurer of the town, who was recently charged by the Council with being short in his accounts, presented this evening a statement to the Council, showing that during the ten years he was Treasurer he received $1,215,331 and paid out on warrants $1,150,340, leaving a balance of $64,991.

He paid over to his successor $64,995.47, or $4.47, more than was due the city.

As to the manner of keeping the books, Mr. Nolan says that he simply followed the system inaugurated by his predecessors. He concludes by asking the Council to return to him the $4.47 which he overpaid his successor. The matter was referred.

The Phil Sheridan Dislodged.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The schooner Phil Sheridan, Capt. Lindsey, of Branford, Conn., for New-York, which went ashore near Sands Point Light, was dislodged this morning by a wrecking steamer and towed to City Island, where she will be repaired.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

C. H. Knox Re-elected President Without Open Opposition.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF BUILDING BONDS

How The New-York Times Obtained a Synopsis of Mr. Snyder's Report on the Condition of the Schools.

Charles H. Knox was re-elected President of the Board of Education yesterday. There seemed to be no doubt among the members of the board before the meeting was called to order as to the result of the election.

There were twenty ballots cast. Fifteen were for Mr. Knox and five were blank.

The members of the faction opposed to Mr. Knox's re-election preferred to cast blank ballots rather than to place in the field an opposition candidate, who was certain to be defeated. Although there was a strong opposition on the part of the minority to electing as President of the board a man closely identified with Tammany Hall, it did not seem advisable to make an open resistance.

Every member of the board was in his seat except Commissioner Charles Strauss when the meeting was called to order. Mr. Strauss did not enter the room until after the election had taken place.

President Knox called Commissioner Holt to the chair to preside while the balloting was taking place.

Commissioner Goulden nominated Mr. Knox. It was good policy, he said, to renominate and re-elect a man to office who had proved himself in every way efficient. He then named Mr. Knox. Miles O'Brien announced that there were no other nominations.

After the balloting, Mr. Knox thanked the board in a few words for his election. "I have never allowed nationality, creed, or politics to influence my actions in the least while I have been President of this board," he said. "I pledge that my attitude shall be the same in the future. It will be my care that every member of the board shall be treated fairly."

Mr. Knox said that, while he thought that some mistakes had been made by those who criticised the Board of Education, he was glad, nevertheless, that the public was giving more attention to educational matters. This interest, he thought, more than anything else, would lead to an increase of appropriations.

Arthur McMullin was then re-elected Clerk of the board by a unanimous vote.

A letter from the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, which is to give an entertainment at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 9, was then read. The association requested each member of the board to furnish a portrait and short sketch of his life to the association for use in a souvenir of the entertainment. It was voted to comply with the request of the association so far as possible.

The Board of Delegates of Building Trades requested that the Board of Education should name a time when it would confer with a committee from their organization relative to work on schools. The request was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Manhattan Single-Tax Club also asked for a hearing. It has a petition it wishes to present. The board decided to send a letter asking that the petition be sent in, in order that the board might know for what purpose the conference was desired.

Mr. Moriarty introduced a resolution in memory of the late Eugene Kelly, who, he said, had been one of the stanchest friends of education in the city.

The routine business then went along smoothly until the report of Commissioner Livingston was read. The report recommend that the Legislature be requested to authorize a further issue of $5,000,000 of schoolhouse bonds. Accompanying Mr. Livingston's report was a schedule on which he based his statement that an issue of $5,000,000 of additional bonds was necessary to meet the needs of the board for the next three years.

A prolonged discussion followed. Commissioner Hunt said that the fact that the population of the city continually shifted, making the schools in one place overcrowded while in other places they were not filled, gave rise to some of the complaints that school facilities in the city were inadequate. Accommodations could usually be had for all the children, he maintained, if some of them were willing to walk half a mile. He thought, however, on the whole, that a bond issue of $5,000,000 was not too great.

The question was finally referred to the Committees on Sites and Buildings, jointly, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board.

Gustav Slaubenmuller was then elected Assistant Superintendent. He received 15 votes.

The report of C. Q. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, on the charge made by Charles C. Wehrum, when he was a member of the Board of Education, was submitted to the board, and was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

An outline of the report has been published in The New-York Times.

The report confirms the statements made by The New-York Times that many schools in the city are in an unsanitary condition, and in many instances unfit or dangerous for school purposes.

A letter written by Mr. Snyder on Jan. 4 to the board was pinned to the copy of his extended report, when it was passed about among the reporters at the meeting yesterday. In this letter Mr. Snyder intimated, perhaps unintentionally, that the synopsis of his report published in The New-York Times Jan. 3 was not obtained in a manner satisfactory to himself.

The data for the summary of the report were obtained by a reporter from Superintendent Snyder, and, consequently, with his full knowledge and consent. It happened that Superintendent Snyder was dictating his report to a stenographer when the reporter called at his office, and he courteously invited the latter to take notes as he dictated them. When Superintendent Snyder had concluded, he very kindly went over the ground which the reporter had not heard, thus enabling the reporter to get a complete and fair synopsis of his report, so far as it related to buildings under investigation by this paper.

Superintendent Snyder was informed by the reporter that the latter was not a stenographer, and he thereupon dictated slowly, so that the reporter could obtain complete notes.

A Case of Smallpox.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Joseph Bambridge of 96 Sherman Avenue is suffering from smallpox and was taken to the pesthouse to-day.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer to-day,

Exceptional Values

in

Ladies' and Men's

SILK UMBRELLAS

at $2.60,

Actual Value, $4.00 to 8.00.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

WE HAVE

MARKED DOWN

ALL OUR BROKEN LOTS OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED SACK AND CUTAWAY

SUITS,

all of this season's manufacture, cut long and stylish, to the uniform price of

$12.50

A SUIT.

Former prices, $16, $18, $20, & $22.

Immense values. All sizes. Some at both stores. Three days only—THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., cor. Greene,

(Bet. B'way and 6th Av L.,)

also

Broadway, cor. Rector St.,

(Opp. Trinity Church.)

CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA

New Kind of Detective Work Used in Watching Railway Trainmen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A large number of conductors and trainmen have recently been discharged from the New-York Central and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroads, more particularly the latter. This is the result of investigations as to the habits of the conductors and trainmen. The well-known "spotter" has been employed, but, in addition, another system has been tried, with some undisputable results—namely, the use of the camera.

A case has just occurred where the camera has caused the discharge of two trainmen on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road. Drinking while on duty is a violation of the rules of the company. These two men were suspected of breaking this rule, so a "spotter" was detailed to watch them. When the train on which they worked reached Watertown and stopped for a few moments, the first thing they did was to step into a near-by saloon. The spotter and the camera did the rest. A few days afterward the two men were requested to call upon Superintendent E. G. Russell of Watertown, where they were questioned about their habits. They claimed they had never violated the rule in question, whereupon they were shown the pictures taken while in the act.

BREEDERS OF DORSET HORN SHEEP MEET

The National Association Elects Officers for Another Year.

The Dorset Horn Sheep National Breeders' Association held its fourth annual session yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Secretary M. A. Cooper said the association had gained 36 members during the last year, which brought the membership to 147, scattered over twenty-seven States of the Union, Canada, and England. The members represent the ownership of about 5,000 head of recorded Dorset horn sheep.

These officers were elected for the following year: President—T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Penn.; Vice Presidents—John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Canada; James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada; H. G. S. Codd, Sioux City, Iowa; James L. Henderson, Washington, Penn.; Secretary and Treasurer—M. A. Cooper, Washington, Penn.; Executive Committee—Dr. W. L. McCleary, Washington, Penn.; George E. Jones, Litchfield, Conn; Henry S. Ambler, Chatham, N. Y.; W. C. Kinney, Angola, Ind.

Among those present were J. M. Ham, Washington Hollow, N. Y.; Henry Palmer, Avondale, Penn.; J. S. Van Valkenburgh, Jr., John A. Willingmyle, Chicago; F. H. Turkington, East Morris, Conn.

The next annual meeting will be held at Buffalo Jan. 15, 1896.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World!

Now at Greatly Reduced Prices!

176 Fifth Avenue, below 23d Street,
1,189 Broadway, near 28th Street,
153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

German American Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1895.

ASSETS.

PAR VALUE.	DESCRIPTION.		MARKET VALUE.
$1,612,784.00	United States, New-York City and Brooklyn City Bonds		$1,697,042.00
200,000.00	Other City Bonds		214,250.00
1,499,600.00	First Mortgage Railroad Bonds		1,664,152.00
75,000.00	Other First Mortgage Bonds		76,500.00
1,348,440.00	Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks, Telegraph and Other Stocks		1,784,106.00
$4,735,824.00			$5,436,050.00
	Cash in Banks and Trust Companies in New-York City	$419,204.43	
	Cash in Office	2,885.82	
	Cash deposited with New-York City Chamberlain	10,000.00	
	Cash in hands of Department Managers	8,161.57	
	Cash in hands of Agents and in Course of Collection	332,697.01	
	Accrued Interest	6,100.00	
	Real Estate owned by the Company	25,000.00	804,048.83
Total Assets			**$6,240,098.83**
	Reserve for Insurance in Force.	$2,797,505.54	
	Reserve for Losses	506,307.48	
	Reserve for other Liabilities	79,910.52	
	CASH CAPITAL	1,000,000.00	$4,363,723.54
NET SURPLUS			$1,856,375.29

EMIL OELBERMANN, President. JAMES A. SILVEY, Vice President.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

P. E. RASOR,
JAS. M. FORBUSH,
EDWIN M. CRAGIN, } Assistant Secretaries.

Office, 115 Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Men's Auxiliary of St. Andrews's Church will have an entertainment Jan. 17 at St. Andrews's Sunday school rooms, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The entertainment will be furnished by the Columbia College Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo clubs. Admission will be by tickets, 50 cents each, which may be procured from Wilson & Lewis, 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, or C. B. Hartough, Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The mission house is kept open at all times, and is intended to furnish a centre of Christian influence in that part of the city. Rescue services are held there every evening.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following additional contributions for the two cases for whom renewed appeal was made: Mrs. Mary J. Walker and "A Friend," $200 each; Mrs. C. L. Bleecker, $10, and Mrs. George E. Need, $5. As the required sums have now been received, no further contributions will be needed for these cases.

—Max Michola of 413 Fifth Street, the supposed steamship thief, was discharged in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. No complainant appeared against him. The property found in his room, consisting of seven valises, thirty-four pawn tickets, and $45,000 worth of bonds, were turned over to the property clerk at Police Headquarters.

—The choir of St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, will give Handel's Messiah for the forty-sixth choir festival service next Sunday evening. The soloists will be the regular members of the choir.

—Joseph Blaha, a cigarmaker, took his life yesterday afternoon by slashing his throat and severing an artery in his left wrist at his home on the top floor of the tenement 429 East Seventy-second Street.

—The collection of Chinese and Japanese curios, formed by Charles Gregory of Brooklyn, will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, the evenings of Jan. 16, 17, 18, and 19.

—Two detectives yesterday raided a policy shop at 42 Front Street. A man who said he was John Smith was arrested. He was held in default of $100 bail for trial.

Brooklyn.

—Felix Fritsche's taxpayer's suit to enjoin Long Island City from issuing and disposing of $27,000 worth of school bonds was up before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court yesterday. The bonds were issued under the laws of 1892, but were not sold. Justice Gaynor took the papers and reserved his decision.

—Before Mayor Schieren started for Chicago he appointed Controller Palmer, County Treasurer Adams, and Supervisor at Large Fitchie of the Board of Estimate a committee to investigate the alleged misappropriation of $62,000 in connection with the reindexing system in the County Register's office.

—Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court yesterday granted leave to Van Delvater Smith, as receiver of the Long Beach Association, to issue certificates to the amount of $12,800 to pay off rent, clerk hire, &c. The order was granted in the proceedings taken for a voluntary dissolution of the association.

—Henry Fellows and James McManus were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing dress coats valued at $150 from Abraham Levy's store, at 635 Grand Street.

—The Rev. James Taaffe, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise Place, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Long Island.

—The following have been re-elected Directors of the Glen Cove Bank: F. E. Willits, E. M. Bowne, S. J. Seaman, Elbert Luyster, C. B. Gruman, Charles Post, E. T. Payne, F. B. Pratt, L. T. Duryea, A. G. Cock, J. B. Coles-Tappan, Henry C. M. Ingraham, James R. Willits, S. B. Bowne, and D. N. Gay.

—A deadlock in the Far Rockaway Board of Trustees that had seriously hindered business was broken Tuesday evening by the election of William McKinney as clerk of the board, and of Lewis Pearsall as Commissioner of Highways.

—The Queens County Republican Committee will meet to-day at Miller's Hotel in Long Island City and elect officers. It is probable that William J. Youngs, the Chairman, and B. Frank Wood, the Secretary, will be continued in office.

—Edward Doxsee, nineteen years old, of 799 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was run over in Jamaica Tuesday night by a rapid-transit train. His right leg was crushed.

—Resolute Hose Company of Jamaica, for whom the village has built a new house, gave an opening reception on Tuesday evening.

Yonkers.

—At the meeting of the Board of Education Tuesday night it was reported that the new school, No. 9, had opened with three classes under the charge of Miss Nora R. Baldwin. The Truant Officer reported 16 visits to schools, 38 visits to parents, 5 arrests, and 5 conveyed to school. The sum of $16,000 was required for the maintenance of the schools for January. Superintendent Gorton reported the attendance of the schools for December had been small, owing to the prevalance of contagious diseases in the city. The Treasurer reported a balance of $19,624.78 in the treasury.

—Owen Van Winkle, one of the famous four-oared crew which rowed with great success twenty years ago, was stricken with paralysis yesterday. He is about forty-five years old. The other members of the crew were James H. Keeler, William McFarlane, and Thomas Fearon, the latter the well-known boatbuilder of this city.

—The second monthly sociable of the Kenilworth was held on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Grace Mulligan, in Warburton Avenue. The guests were amused by a salmagundi, an auction, refreshments, and dancing.

—Messrs. Odell & Littebrandt, grocers, who have done business in this city for over twenty years, assigned yesterday to Lawyer Ralph E. Prime. They ascribe their failure to poor collections.

—The Robert Burns Club is preparing for a good time at the fourth annual supper and ball on the anniversary of Burns's birthday, Jan. 25, in Wiggins Hall.

Westchester County.

—Orrin J. Loder, Peekskill's Water Board Superintendent, has sued Editor W. H. Brown of The Peekskill Blade for $1,000 damages for criticising him in his official capacity. Editor Brown says that he has never yet seen that amount of money, and that, if he is ordered by the court to pay it, somebody will have to find it for him.

—The Board of Supervisors, for many years has paid the physician to the county jail $300 a year. Dr. Charles Birch offers to do the work, and furnish the medicines for $400 a year. The druggist's bills averaged $1,500 a year. The matter was discussed yesterday, and action deferred until next week.

—Sheriff Johnson says the proprietor of Little Monte Carlo, at Westchester, has recently attempted to resume the selling of pools on races, but has had to give it up.

—Assistant Clerk G. R. French of Sing Sing Prison has resigned to accept the office of Under Sheriff of Onondaga County, which gives larger pecuniary returns.

THE NEW RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA

Maritime Association Considering Supplemental Legislation.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York held its monthly meeting yesterday. President Edward S. Atwood was in the chair.

Harrington Putnam brought before the board the subject of the new rules of the road at sea, to go into effect on March 1, and recommended that Congress be urged to pass a supplementary act making the regulations promulgated by the Steam Inspection Service still applicable in the harbor, claiming its necessity to cover an important legal point. The subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Frank A. Dayton, George T. Hay, Louis T. Romaine, Frederick B. Dalzell, and Albert Spencer.

The subject of legislation at Albany for improving the State canals was brought up and referred to a committee to formulate suitable action toward securing such improvements.

Clayton Platt of the Insurance Company of North America resigned his seat in the board on account of the demands of his business. It was accepted with much regret. Platt had been a member of the board for upward of seven years, during which period he had served as Vice President, Acting Treasurer, Acting President, and as Chairman of important standing and special committees.

Seth A. Abrams, William A. Halbe, Elliot Gamborg Andresen, George E. Mahun, C. W. Biglow, F. G. Messmer, Emil L. Boas, Hugh Ramsay, William Cochran, and Capt. Joseph E. Wood were admitted as members of the association.

Clubhouse Burned.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The clubhouse of the South Orange Field Club burned to the ground early this morning. Maurice Burns, the janitor, his wife, and two children, who occupied apartments on the second floor, barely escaped with their lives. The building was insured for $3,000, while the loss is about $5,000. The management of the club will meet to-morrow night to arrange for rebuilding the clubhouse.

25 %

Discount on all our

Suits, Overcoats, and Ulsters.

Prices were

$9.80, $11.50, $14.80, $22.

Now

$7.35, $8.85, $11.10, $16.50.

AT BOTH STORES.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

123 and 125 Fulton St.,
Near Nassau St.

383 Broadway,
Near White St.

Annual Linen Sale.

200 Luncheon Sets

Registered Trade-Mark

Plain white Damask Cloths, 2 1-4 yards square, with two rows of drawn work and deep knotted fringe, one dozen 18-inch Doylies to match, at

4.50 and 6.50 per set.

Regular prices 7.50 and 10.00.

In connection with this sale, Cloths and Napkins in all sizes, Damasks by the yard, Hemstitched Napkins, Tea and Luncheon Cloths, Towels, Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases are offered at prices which merit the attention of housekeepers.

A printed list of particulars of goods in this sale will be mailed on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

VICTIM OF A BADGER GAME, HE SAYS

George Morgan Arrested on Complaint of Louis Oppenheimer.

George Morgan, alias "Steve" Raymond, one of the oldest and most notorious criminals in America, was arrested Tuesday night and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on a charge of having worked the badger game in his room, at Twenty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and remanded until this morning.

Louis Oppenheimer, a real estate dealer, went to the place about two weeks ago and was robbed of over $300. He complained to the police, who found a perfect arrangement in the room for working the panel and badger games.

The doors had all been cut so that the worker could see all parts of the room. The bolts were so adjusted that they could be worked from both sides of the doors. The police declared it to be the most systematically arranged place of the kind they had ever seen.

Morgan is reported to be one of the most clever forgers in this country, and some years ago was sentenced for life for forging coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad, by which the company lost about $100,000. Gov. Flower pardoned him two years ago.

Apparently She Expects to Stay Away.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 9.—Mrs. George W. Ketcham, Jr., has been missing from the village since last Wednesday night. Her husband and her friends know nothing of her whereabouts.

Mrs. Ketcham took with her a large number of articles, indicating that she expected to be gone for some time. She is twenty-one years old. George Rainey, a baker, disappeared the day before Mrs. Ketcham left.

Trackman Killeen Had $1,500.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—Patrick Killeen, an eccentric old man employed by the Consolidated Traction Company as a trackman, and who was struck by a motor three weeks ago, died last night at the City Hospital.

When taken to the hospital $500 was found sewed into his clothing. To-day his trunk was opened, and in it $1,000 was found.

Held for Trial.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 9.—Peter Levison, Michael Doyle, James Sweeney, and Henry Bratton, all middle-aged, and Edward Swift, a boy of fifteen, were in court to-day. Last night they attempted to capture a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western freight train. All are tramps. The boy is from Pittsburg and will probably be sent home. The others were held for trial.

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CONSULTED SUPT. BYRNES

Action of the Police Board After Hearing from Mayor Strong.

ORDERS TO HAVE THE LAWS ENFORCED

Attention Called to the Sanitary Code and Disorderly Resorts—Superintendent Meets and Admonishes Captains.

What took place at the secret conference between the Police Commissioners and Mayor Strong in the City Hall Tuesday was partly disclosed yesterday by the action of the Commissioners in an executive session of the board.

Mayor Strong no doubt spoke plainly to the Commissioners for they were spurred into unwonted activity. President Martin, as soon as he reached Headquarters, informed his colleagues that an executive session of the board would be held to discuss the matters called to its attention by the Mayor.

The Commissioners met in Commissioner Murray's room with closed and guarded doors. Shortly after they came together Superintendent Byrnes was sent for. This was a rather unusual proceeding, and caused considerable comment at Headquarters. For a long time the relations between two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Martin and Sheehan, and the Superintendent have been somewhat strained, and the board had attempted to ignore the Superintendent when it came to a question of consultation.

The change of front was, in consequence, more than noticeable, and was doubtless due to Mayor Strong's remarks. It was the first time Superintendent Byrnes met with the Commissioners since his appearance as a witness before the Senate committee. The meeting, however, was pleasant.

The executive session lasted over an hour, and the action of the Commissioners, as indicated by the resolutions adopted, shows that they have concluded to advise with the Superintendent and ask his counsel and opinion on matters within his province. After the meeting President Martin gave out the following as the unanimous action of the board:

Resolved, That the attention of the Superintendent be called to the verbal statement of the Mayor to the Commissioners of Police at his office on the 8th inst., relative to the throwing of ashes and garbage on the sidewalks and the public streets, particularly in the tenement districts, and that receptacles are not provided for such material in accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Code, and that he be directed to take all measures within his power for the enforcement of the ordinances and Sanitary Code, and to report what, if any, amendments should, in his opinion, be made to such laws and ordinances for their better enforcement.

The attention of the Commissioners was also called by the Mayor at said conference to the complaints in the public press of the general laxity in the enforcement of the laws relative to the suppression of gambling houses, policy shops, and other disorderly houses since the adjournment of the Senate committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to make a thorough investigation of the statements made in the public press and report to the Board of Police the result of such investigation;

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to request the editor of the newspaper in which such articles appeared to furnish him in detail with the information of the existence of the places to which he has referred.

Two complaints which had been received by the Mayor in regard to disorderly houses on the west side, and by him placed in the hands of the Commissioners, were referred to the Superintendent for investigation and report.

The Superintendent told the Commissioners that under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case of Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, who is under indictment for taking a bribe, he did not consider it for the good of the service that the Captain should have command of so important a precinct as the Nineteenth, commonly known as the "Tenderloin," and that he considered his efficiency impaired by the charges pending against him. For these reasons he recommended the transfer of Capt. Schmittberger to the Thirty-fifth, or King's Bridge, Station, where he would not be so much in evidence before the public.

Mr. Byrnes also recommended the transfer of Capt. Patrick H. Pickett from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to the West Thirtieth Street Station, in place of Schmittberger, and Capt. George Washburn from the King's Bridge Station to the command of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. These transfers were made by the unanimous vote of the Commissioners, and the changes will take effect at 8 A. M. to-day.

Capt. Pickett has an excellent record in the department. He has been a member of the force since 1865, and was made a Captain Dec. 23, 1892.

In response to orders sent out by telegraph on Tuesday night, all the commanding officers of precincts assembled in the office of Superintendent Byrnes immediately after the adjournment of the board and listened to a lecture from the executive head of the department. The Superintendent did not mince matters with his subordinates, but gave them to understand that they must see to it that all the laws are enforced in the precincts. He called their attention particularly to the rumors that gambling houses, poolrooms, and policy shops had been allowed to reopen in this city. While he did not believe there was any truth in these statements, yet he was going to make a most rigid investigation, and if he found that any Captain had neglected his duty or had failed to enforce the laws, he would put him on trial. He also called the attention of the Captains to the resolutions passed by the board.

While the powers of the Superintendent have not been enlarged, it is to be inferred that Mr. Byrnes will have less interference from the Commissioners in the future.

None of the Commissioners would talk about what took place at the meeting with the Superintendent, except to refer to the official minutes. They all entered a general denial of the published statement that the Mayor had asked any or all of them to resign.

TO INSIST UPON CLEAN STREETS

The Mayor Will Consult with the Heads of Department This Afternoon.

Mayor Strong gave much of his attention yesterday to the subject of street cleaning. He proposes that the streets shall be kept clean if there is any possible way of doing it.

One result of his inquiries yesterday was the calling of a conference to be held in his office at 3 o'clock this afternoon, of the four Police Commissioners, Superintendent Byrnes, the members of the Board of Health, Commissioner Andrews, at present in charge of the Street-Cleaning Department, and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who will succeed Mr. Andrews Jan. 15.

This conference will discuss the best means of immediately improving the present condition of the streets.

One of the reasons why Mayor Strong summoned the Police Commissioners to his office on Tuesday is found in the condition of the streets. He wanted to know just how far the Police Department could and should co-operate in the work of street cleaning. He desired to learn, also, why the department was not co-operating.

The Mayor wants the ordinances relating to the proper receptacles for ashes and garbage and the littering of the streets enforced better than they have been.

After the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, Superintendent Byrnes, President Martin, and Commissioner Murray went to the Mayor's office and had another talk with him upon the subject of street cleaning. They told him what had been done by the board as a result of his suggestions.

It was after his talk with Messrs. Martin, Murray, and Byrnes that Mayor Strong decided to call the conference for this afternoon.

Col. Waring called on the Mayor soon after the Police Commissioners had taken their departure. Mayor Strong administered the oath of office as Street-Cleaning Commissioner to Col. Waring and gave him his commission, which will take effect next Tuesday. To the reporters Col. Waring said he would not have anything to say for publication about changes in the Street-Cleaning Department until next Thursday.

There was a story that the Mayor had summoned all the head officials of the Street-Cleaning Department as it is now constituted to his office yesterday afternoon, but they did not put in an appearance. The fact was that it had been the Mayor's intention to have Commissioner Andrews and Major Throckmorton, superintendent of the stables, and some of the other department officials before him to answer the charges made against them by the Central Labor Union. It was understood, however, that the Central Labor Union's committee could not be present, and the Mayor turned all the documents in the case over to Col. Waring, with a request that they be investigated after Col. Waring takes charge of the department.

Weather Forecaster Dunn of the United States Weather Bureau called on the Mayor yesterday and suggested that he should furnish the Street-Cleaning Department with immediate warnings of threatened storms, so that the Commissioner can govern himself accordingly, especially in case of snowstorms. The Mayor thought this a good idea, and Mr. Dunn will consult with Col. Waring. Mayor Strong said:

"The Signal Service can give something like ten hours notice of an approaching storm, and such information could be used by the Street-Cleaning Commissioner to make the necessary preparations to meet such an emergency as might be created by a heavy fall of snow. The extra force needed could be notified to be in readiness and could be put to work at the earliest possible moment.

JACOB WORTH SERIOUSLY ILL

The Republican Boss of Kings County Has Pneumonia.

Commissioner Jacob Worth of the Board of Elections is lying at his home, 94 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, dangerously ill with pneumonia, and it is feared that he will not recover.

He was anxious to attend the annual meeting of the Republican County Committee on Tuesday night, but his physician refused to allow him to leave the house. Mr. Worth's ticket was successful.

He was out on Monday night when a caucus of his followers was held at the Johnston Building. He was then suffering from a severe cold, which became worse on Tuesday, and yesterday he had to take to his bed.

Mr. Worth has been busy for two months in politics, and he visited Albany last week in the interest of Hamilton Fish. When he returned he let it be known that he was the agent in Brooklyn for Thomas C. Platt, and that no one would get any political plums in Kings County unless sanctioned by him.

He has been one of the most prominent politicians in Brooklyn for years. His latest fight was in the Nineteenth Ward, where he resided, and where he defeated Col. Andrew D. Baird, Fire Commissioner Wurster, William J. Taylor, and John S. McKeon, in his own election district, and carried the ward by one majority, giving him the control of the ward delegations.

It was shown by the action taken at the County Committee on Tuesday that he was the "boss" of the Republican Party in Kings County.

Charges are now pending before Mayor Schieren against Commissioner Worth of bribery and corruption in connection with the recent primary in the Nineteenth Ward, by which he gained control. His son, Louis R. Worth, is Under Sheriff in Sheriff Buttling's office.

CRAPS IN THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

A Boy's Howl After a Successful Throw Was Heard by a Judge.

"Come seven! Come seven!" was the cry of a boy in the corridor of the Kings County Court House yesterday, and when the crap player threw seven he gave a yell.

Chief Judge Clement, who was presiding at the City Court, heard it and sent two court officers out to arrest the persons making the noise.

They found five boys, ranging in age between twelve and sixteen, playing craps in the corridor over the City Court. Three of them managed to get away, but the other two were arrested. Chief Judge Clement ordered them taken before Justice Walsh and charged with gambling.

As the two boys were leaving with one policeman, another was carrying a note from Judge Clement to Justice Walsh, asking him to lock the boys up for a few hours and then let them go. Justice Walsh did so.

To Serve as Administrator.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn has appointed the Very Rev. Vicar General P. J. McNamara of St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, Administrator of the diocese during his absence in Rome. Vicar General May, who always held that position in the absence of Bishop Loughlin, has become too old to assume it now. The Administrator will have all the executive power of the Bishop, but will not, however, have permission to confirm, ordain, or consecrate, which belong only to Bishops.

Candidates for a Police Justiceship.

Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, and City Auditor Sutton of Brooklyn will in a few days appoint a Police Justice for the Thirty-first Ward.

There are many applicants for the place. Among them are James A. Taylor of the Twenty-second Ward, James Mulhane of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and John W. Oakley of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

Mr. Mulhane is a newspaper man and has the backing of State and local Republicans for the place.

Secretary West's Report.

The annual report of Dr. George E. West, Secretary of the Brooklyn Health Department states that during the year there were 21,183 deaths, of which 9,235 were children under five years old. There were 2,589 deaths in public institutions, and 757 by violence.

The chief causes of death were: Phthisis, 2,260; pneumonia, 2,181; diphtheria, 1,279, and cholera infantum, 975. The death rate was 20.3, against 23.4 in 1893.

NAVAL COAST DEFENSE

Capt. H. O. Taylor on the Value of a Reserve Force.

ITS FIELD OF ACTION VAST, HE SAYS

Lecture on Board the New-Hampshire to the State's First Naval Battalion—Inspection and Supper.

An inspection at quarters of the First Naval Battalion of the State of New-York was held last night on the gun deck of the old United States ship New-Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

The New-Hampshire, which has been used as an armory by the battalion for some time, was handsomely decorated with bunting, and after the inspection Capt. Henry O. Taylor, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College, delivered a lecture before the naval militia on "The Relation of a Naval Reserve to Coast Defense."

The inspection was held by Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin and his staff, who were generous in their praises of the efficiency of Commander Miller and his command.

The members of the battalion, 350 strong, listened with great interest to Capt. Taylor's lecture. Capt. Taylor said that a consideration of the forces liable to attack the United States coast and of the means of defense against such attack would indicate logically the amount and kind of auxiliary and supplementary work which would fall within the province of a naval reserve.

The field of action for a naval reserve, he said, is a large one in any country. In this country it is vast. England, France, and the United States offer the largest field of work for a volunteer naval reserve. Russia's recessed position as a maritime power and various other conditions peculiar to Mediterranean nations cause a naval reserve to be of less importance in those countries.

The lecturer sketched a general plan for naval reserves in war time on the Long Island section of the coast, and stated that this plan would apply with slight modifications to all sections of the coast from Chesapeake Bay to Nova Scotia.

The details of the plan, he said, and the changes and effects peculiar to the various localities of Long Island and vicinity could not be discussed in public, but the general idea could be given, and the private information now withheld could be furnished, when preparing for actual war, to the officers charged with the defense of important localities in case of an attack by a superior naval force.

The regular navy would be fully employed in the management of the fleet, and would have few officers to spare for the inner line of naval defense. This work would fall upon such organization as should have fitted itself for the work in time of peace. As far as can be seen now, that organization would be the Naval Reserve, whether known under that name or under the name of Naval Militia. This inner defense would be carried on principally by vessels and boats improvised from large pleasure yachts and tugboats and coast steamers, which, combined, would form a large armed flotilla, or what has been known in history as a "Mosquito Fleet."

Other duties, he said, would fall upon the Naval Reserves in case a long-continued war should cause the sending of a large improvised force to the high seas, and their ability and previous training would undoubtedly make them valuable on such occasion; but under no circumstance could their duties be so important as in organizing a great "Mosquito Fleet," perfecting its administration and discipline, and using it effectively as an arm of coast defense.

Capt. Taylor took as a possible example the gathering of the flotilla in Peconic Bay at Robbins Island, in case that locality were settled upon as a point from which to strike at an enemy's fleet in Gardiner's Bay, and make occupation of it hazardous and perhaps impossible. Such duties as these would be most likely to fall upon the "Mosquito Fleet," for the regular navy force would, in all probability, be obliged to withdraw from this or any other important strategic point, if the enemy, with its much superior strength, should threaten a serious attack.

The lecturer discussed briefly the strategical and tactical significance of Long Island in any operations upon the coast which should have New-York as an objective, and touched upon such points concerning it as were not in the nature of official secrets. His deductions were made from the studies on coast defense carried on at the Naval War College as part of the course in the science of war.

These deductions indicated the great value of a "Mosquito Fleet" in making it difficult for an enemy's fleet to secure a convenient position for his naval base, without which serious occupation, investment, or blockade would not be practicable for him. Under the circumstances, the value of this fleet would depend almost entirely upon that concert of action which can be obtained only by training and a severe discipline. Here will be found the key to the difficulty. "We shall have in the Naval Reserves," he said, "great intelligence and high qualities of leadership, courage, and patriotism; but to obtain that abnegation of self and perfect subordination which are absolutely essential to thorough discipline and efficiency, is a most difficult task. Upon this all depends, and toward this the work of the Naval Militia during peace should converge."

The lecturer spoke highly of the valuable work now being carried on under the able leadership of Commander Miller in learning the coast and its interior waters, and in becoming familiar with all the duties of scouting, signaling, and defending the interior channels.

He repeated that his lecture concerned only the Naval Reserve's field of work in coast defense. He did not doubt that in time to come there would be other work. Without considering the country's future in the Pacific, one has only to look at its geographical and commercial position with reference to the regions of the South in order to see that the Gulf of Mexico, the channels of the West Indies, and the coast of the Caribbean must soon possess for the people an interest which in the very nature of things will be intense and vital.

Capt. Taylor closed by assuring the Naval Militia that whenever the studies at the War College touched upon subjects of interest to the Naval Militia he would be glad, subject to the Navy Department's approval, to place at its disposal any of the deductions which might bear upon its work, and thus assist in directing into the most effective channels its valuable and patriotic efforts.

Capt. Taylor succeeded Capt. Mahan as President of the Naval War College at Newport, which was organized by the Government for the purpose of providing a post-graduate course for naval officers in the science of coast defense.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was highly appreciated by all who heard it, a supper was served at which felicitous remarks were made in abundance.

Among those present were Admiral Erben, Admiral Meade and his staff, Commander Sicard, and many officers from the Navy Yard and the National Guard of the State.

BOARD OF TRADE ON LOCAL REFORM

Lexow Committee Thanked—Attitude on the Greater New-York Plan—The New Mayor Complimented.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday a resolution was adopted thanking the Lexow committee for its work. G. Waldo Smith proposed that the Legislature be asked to empower the Mayor to appoint a committee for further investigation of the city departments.

It was decided to ask Mr. Strong if he wished such power.

Resolutions complimentary to Mayor Strong and promising him support were adopted.

Herbert Booth King offered a series of resolutions regarding Greater New-York plans, which the board reduced to the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade and Transportation approves the recommendation of Gov. Morton that the Legislature authorize the appointment of a commission to frame a charter adapted to the needs of the Greater New-York.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the President, of which committee he shall be one, to formulate, digest, recommend, suggest, and advocate the passage by the Legislature of suitable measures, first approved by the board, which shall embrace such general plan for municipal consolidation, with such details as shall, in the opinion of such committee, best conduce to the establishment of a Municipal Government for such consolidated city, founded upon the most advanced and liberal principles, with such defined powers and with such subdivisions of boards and officers as shall best promote economy and efficiency of government and the development of the interests of the people of such consolidated city.

Lloyd I. Seaman offered a resolution, which was adopted, favoring single Commissioners for each of the city departments. The bills in Albany to regulate telephone charges were approved. It was announced that at the annual dinner of the Chamber, Jan. 23, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Senator Lexow would be among the speakers.

At the election of Directors three classes of twelve members each were chosen, to serve for one, two, and three years, respectively. There was no opposition.

THE PLANS OF EX-MAYOR GILROY

Finds It Irksome with Nothing to Do—A Trip in Contemplation.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy visits the down-town section of the city every day and passes a few hours at the office of his son John J. Gilroy in the Potter Building. The ex-Mayor has not as yet made any arrangements to go into business. He finds idleness very irksome, however, and will not long remain out of active work of some sort. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said, yesterday:

"I cannot say anything about my business plans for the future, for I have none as yet. Having been under the strain of constant work for many years past, I cannot get used to having nothing to do, and I do not enjoy idleness. I will probably go away some time soon for a month or two, and after my return I will find something to occupy my attention.

"I would like very much to go to Europe, but my plans as to my trip are not settled and I cannot say whether I will go South or to Europe at this time. I may start next week and I may not."

Asked as to whether he was going to participate in politics, he said:

"I will take no active part in politics, but, of course, I will always remain a member of the Democratic Party and of Tammany Hall. That goes without the saying. But I shall no longer engage actively in politics. I am getting too old. My name may not appear on the next list of Tammany's General Committee, although, as I say, I will always remain with the organization."

Mrs. Gilroy will accompany the ex-Mayor on his trip.

BIG STONE FALLS THREE STORIES

Passers By in Nassau Street Narrowly Escape the Big Block.

A granite block weighing over two tons fell from the third story of the American Tract Society Building, in course of erection opposite The New-York Times Building, yesterday afternoon and crashed through the three-inch planking covering the bridge over the sidewalk. Several passers by had narrow escapes from being crushed.

Just before the block fell upon the sidewalk Kenyon Stow of Bensonhurst, L. I., had passed the spot. He was enveloped in a cloud of dust and flying splinters of the broken planking. He escaped without injury. Following behind him was J. A. Weisert, a compositor in The Tribune office, who also escaped unhurt. A woman who was near the spot narrowly escaped the descending stone.

John Brown, who lives at 123 Third Avenue, was found lying in a dazed condition on the sidewalk just after the accident, and it was supposed that he had received fatal injuries. He had been overcome by shock and quickly recovered.

The accident was due to the giving way of a grappling iron, used in hoisting, when the workmen were about to swing the stone into position.

THE BURGLARS LOCKED THE SAFE

A Defiance Bank Robbed—The Loss Not Discovered for Three Days.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Merchants' National Bank of this city was broken into by burglars Monday evening and about $20,000 secured. The burglars opened the combination of the vault, and then blew the small safe inside the vault to pieces. After securing everything of value they closed the door of the vault and battered the lock so that the bank officials could not get it open the next day.

The bank people did not suspect anything wrong but thought the lock was out of order and sent to Cincinnati for an expert. He arrived to-day and opened the safe, when the true condition of affairs became known.

Kept His Ante-Election Promise.

When County Clerk Henry C. Saffen received the Republican nomination for that office, he said if he should be elected he would turn his printing office, at 172 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, over to his employes. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 98.

He has carried out his ante-election promise. There are ten men in the printing office, and it will be worked on a co-operative basis.

Charles S. Fairchild to Speak.

Charles S. Fairchild will address the Brooklyn Democratic Club at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to-night, on "Our National Finances."

His address is one of a series that the club is hearing on political and economic questions. It is hoped thus to enhance the usefulness of the organization.

Lectures by Prof. Libbey.

Prof. William Libbey, Jr., of Princeton will lecture to-morrow night in St. James's Hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, on "Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific." The lecture will be repeated at a matinée Saturday afternoon. "Magnificent Moscow" will be the subject of Prof. Libbey's lecture Saturday night. Both will be illustrated.

A WEB FOR WILLIAMS

Extraordinary Grand Jury Considering Charges Against Him.

CAPT. MARTENS INTERROGATED

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay Hopes for Ample Evidence of the Industry of the Jurors.

Inspector Alexander S. Williams, who claimed that he vindicated himself before the Lexow committee, was the subject of a preliminary investigation by the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday. Before the week is out the inquisition will have considered all that has been charged against this cynically jocose and defiant member of the Police Department.

The jury sat on the first floor of the Criminal Courts Building, in the quarters intended for the sessions of the Tomb Police Court. Leakage of information from the Grand Jury room was rendered difficult by many precautions against it. The jurors would not countenance any attempt at probing, and court attendants and witnesses were cautioned to make no revelations.

District Attorney Fellows sent word from his house that he had an attack of grip, so there was no change in the representation of the people before this Grand Jury.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox went into the jury room, where was Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who had such of the testimony taken before the Lexow committee as related to the investigation of charges against members of the police force and police officials.

Among the witnesses summoned were L. W. Howe, the official stenographer of the Lexow committee; Capts. Max F. Schmittberger of the Thirty-fifth Precinct and F. W. Martens of the Twenty-first Precinct; Superintendent C. G. West of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Louis Streep, who alleged that Anthony Comstock received $1,000 to abstain from prosecuting a charge of dealing in lottery literature; Policeman Henry Shill, Capt. James K. Price's ward man in the Twentieth Precinct, and several other policemen with station house blotters of the Twenty-second Precinct.

Although there were many rumors in regard to these witnesses and the evidence they furnished, it was inferred when, at 1:30 P. M., the Grand Jury adjourned to meet at 10:30 A. M. to-day, that only a few of them were examined.

Capt. Schmittberger, when he went away, said he had not been before the Grand Jury. He had gone over the testimony already taken down and had amended it and made additions.

Capt. Martens was, however, closely interrogated, and, when he left to answer a summons to Police Headquarters, it was understood that he was under instructions to return to-day.

Stenographer Howe was called to authenticate the transcripts of the testimony that was produced. Superintendent West appeared to tell what he knew of the giving of $500 to Capt. Schmittberger by Agent Forget.

The presence of Capt. Price's ward man indicated a line of inquiry on the collection of assessments; and the blotters of Capt. W. R. Haughey's command that the charge that he protected Matilda Herrman was under consideration.

Mr. Lindsay would not say if evidence was presented on which Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan might be indicted for protecting gamblers or discuss the course of the day's inquiry. He said that, while the public had an intense interest in the doings of this Grand Jury, it would be imprudent and perilous for any official to give an inkling of what was being done.

He hoped that, as the investigation proceeded, there would be ample evidence of the industry of the jurors and the representatives of the people, and that in no case had influence to save guilty persons been successfully invoked.

THE UNDERSTANDING WAS MUTUAL

Shown by Correspondence Between the Sub-Committee and Col. Fellows.

Joseph Larocque, Charles C. Beaman, and Horace Porter, composing the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, which had in charge the arrangements for the appointment of special counsel to the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, gave out yesterday the correspondence between the committee and District Attorney Fellows because of a wish to have its position understood. The following letter was sent to Col. Fellows on Jan. 5:

Dear Sir: Referring to our conference with you on the subject of counsel to be selected to take charge of certain criminal actions and proceedings embraced in the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy Nov. 16, 1894, we desire to put in writing for confirmation our understanding of the conclusions reached.

By the resolutions referred to, the Governor was requested to require the Attorney General to attend in person or by deputy a Court of Oyer and Terminer, appointed to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the first Monday of December, 1894, and take charge in the said court and before the said Grand Jury of the following criminal actions and proceedings, viz.:

First—All criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to crimes committed within the City and County of New-York against the elective franchise and violations of the election laws, and,

Second—All criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to the misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the City and County of New-York.

These resolutions were presented to the Governor and application was made to him for the necessary requisition which he expressed himself as willing to make without your concurrence. Upon your attention having been called to the situation, you promptly gave such concurrence, but before our communication reached the Governor, charges against you were presented by other parties, which the Governor considered best to have disposed of first before acting on our application.

These charges were subsequently heard and dismissed by the Governor. On consideration of the existing situation, we concluded it to be for the public interest that the conduct of the business in question should be confided to counsel proposed by us, and appointed by you on our nomination, and we accordingly proposed the names of Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox, both of whom were acceptable to you and have been appointed by you as counsel to take charge of the criminal actions and proceedings embraced in the said resolutions, and who have consented to act in that capacity.

It is also understood that Mr. Lindsay, one of your deputies, is to be placed at the service of these gentlemen in the conduct of the said actions and proceedings, and that you will yourself give such aid in the preparation and trial thereof as the counsel may desire. Kindly confirm the correctness of our understanding as above expressed.

Col. Fellows's reply, dated Jan. 7, is as follows:

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 5th inst. received to-day, is an exact expression of the understanding we reached in our personal interview.

CHARGES AGAINST WEST DISMISSED

Deputy Collector Baldwin Not Willing to Help Schmittberger Get Revenge.

Deputy Collector Baldwin decided yesterday that the charges filed by Police Captain Schmittberger's relative against Charles West, Superintendent of the French Line of steamships, had not been substantiated. The case was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. Baldwin looked into the motive of the charges as well as into their accuracy. He could not learn why, if Superintendent West connived at smuggling liquor from the French ships, charges should have been delayed for two years, nor did the young man who brought the charges enlighten him on that point.

Since nothing could be proved, and since Capt. Schmittberger's wish to punish Mr. West as the author of the Captain's troubles was quite comprehensible, Mr. Baldwin decided that the Custom House could not be used merely as a means of private revenge. His view is that if Capt. Schmittberger feels that he must settle scores with Superintendent West for disclosing to the Lexow committee Agent Forget's $500 payment to the Captain, he ought to seek some other way.

SOUTHERNERS HAVE A DANCE

WEDNESDAY COTILLION'S SECOND BALL OF THE SEASON.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Davis Among the Guests—Many Distinguished Families Represented.

The second ball of the season by the Wednesday Cotillion was given in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. It proved a brilliant affair, and was largely attended by the most exclusive of the fashionable Southerners residing in this city.

The Wednesday Cotillion balls have already become a great success, and invitations are eagerly sought for these delightful and exclusive cotillions. The limit of membership has been long since reached, and now the Board of Governors only issues guests' tickets to such of the favored few as are fortunate enough to be included in the invitation lists.

The cotillion, which began about 1 o'clock, was led by George P. Toby, with Miss Caroline B. Thompson, daughter of Gen. Hugh S. Thompson, formerly of South Carolina, assisted by Harry C. Adams. There were many new figures introduced, and one hundred or more couples danced.

The guests were received by the following patronesses in the pink room, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms: Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

Assembled in the ballroom were many descendants of the historic and well-known Virginia families of Washington, Lee, Carter, Balling, Beverly, Fairfax, Randolph, Heth, Page, Lewis, Seldon, Wickham, Byrd, Wise, Douglas, Cabell, Robertson, Loyall, Sinclair, Kennon, Tucker, Fitzhugh, Breckenborough, Madison, Marshall, Jefferson, Mason, and the South Carolina families of De Saussure, Macbeth, Ravenel, Huges, Trenholm, Legaré, Calhoun, and many others.

Among those present were Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and Miss Ellen Lee of Virginia, Thomas Nelson Page, Gen. and Mrs. Harry Heth, Gen. Beverly Robertson, Arthur Skelton Wilz, Miss Barton of Richmond, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, William L. Trenholm, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Col. John R. Abney, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Dew, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, George H. Sullivan, Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, W. Hunt Tilford, W. De H. Washington, Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Samuel Spencer, Heth Lorton, Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., United States Army; Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elwood May, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, J. Richards Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. John Blake White, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Pickrell, Mrs. George P. Toby, the Misses Agnes Havemeyer, Amy and Edith Kohlsaat, Rose Buchannan, Alice Griffin, Josephine McCall, Alice Laidlaw, Alice and Edith Benedict, Constance Fiedler, Elinor D. Johnson, May Fitzhugh Brackenborough, Miss Lyman, Miss Burroughs, Miss Clark, Miss Hill, Miss Hobson, Miss Harvey, Miss Coddington.

Dr. Russell Bellamy, Louis D. De Saussure, Harry C. Adams, William Alexander Evans, Dr. L. C. Adamson, Addison Allen, W. Laird Goldsborough, George Berry, Alfred H. Byrd, Charles C. Bull, George Dana White, Henry A. Wise, William E. Billings, William Bayard Blackwell, Walter Jones Hewlett, E. A. De Brinckerhoff, Willis Dowd, C. C. Benedict, E. P. Casey, Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Dr. John Freeland, W. Frank Cannon, Victor H. Newton, Edward Simmons Hall, Henry Pierson Johnes, H. M. Clements, F. C. Johnson, Edward C. Parrish, A. W. P. Seaman, Richard B. Lyon, E. Bancker Smedes, Henry W. Shaw, Julian Thornley, Joseph L. Laidlaw, Andrew Theodore Long, Robert E. Lee, Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor, Julian De S. Trenholm, Dr. J. P. Thornley, George Bolling Lee, Alexander B. Macbeth, Charles King Morrison, Edward T. McLaughlin, Christopher Woodward, Bernard Harrison, George Terry Sinclair, B. Peyton Legaré, and Lieut. J. A. Bell, United States Navy.

SEEMED TO GLORY IN HIS CRIME

Tuzikewicz, Who Murdered Balenseifer, Said He Slept Well.

Teufel Tuzikewicz, the murderer of Adolph Balenseifer, whom he shot in the office of Adolph Lissner, a notary public at 238 Sixth Street, Tuesday night, seemed to glory in his crime as he was arraigned before Justice Burke, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

"I had a good sleep last night," he said, "the best in two months. I used to feel something going around in my head, which so annoyed me that I used to lie awake thinking of the mean way I had been swindled."

Insanity is the plea of the lawyer and friends of the prisoner. There seems to be evidence that he had planned to kill both Balenseifer and Lissner.

Tuzikewicz paid Balenseifer $700 last October for a half interest in a bakery at 485 Third Avenue. The partnership papers were prepared by Lissner. Balenseifer took another partner a few weeks ago, which displeased Tuzikewicz.

The prisoner recovered a judgment for $700, but could not collect it, as Balenseifer had transferred his property to his wife. This was the cause of the murder.

Two letters found on the prisoner told of his wrongs and expressed his intention of killing his partner, the notary, and himself. To Acting Capt. Wiegand, Tuzikewicz said that he was sorry he had not ended his own life.

Justice Burke ordered Tuzikewicz to be committed to await the Coroner's action.

Officers of St. John's Guild.

The following are the newly-elected officers of St. John's Guild: President—William Brookfield; First Vice President—Walter Stanton; Second Vice President—Franklin Burdye; Secretary—John P. Faure; Treasurer—Henry Marquand.

Not Ready for the Investigation.

Both Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Lehmaier said yesterday that they were not ready as yet to begin the investigation of the Dock Department.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT

Gen. Duane's Report on Work Done and in Progress.

PLANS FOR STORAGE RESERVOIRS

When the Croton Dam Is Completed There Will Be No Lack of Water for a Generation at Least.

James C. Duane, President of the Aqueduct Commission, handed to Mayor Strong yesterday a report showing the work accomplished on the new aqueduct since its inception. A more detailed report, with maps, plans, and statistics, is in preparation and will be ready for publication in about three months.

The first step in the direction of providing an increased supply of pure water for New-York City was taken by the Senate, which, on Jan. 9, 1883, adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor of the city to appoint five citizens, who, with himself, should examine into a plan for an increased water supply and report to the Senate. Mayor Franklin Edson appointed Orlando B. Potter, John T. Agnew, William Dowd, Amos F. Eno, and Hugh N. Camp, who on March 7, 1883, advised the Legislature to construct an aqueduct in the Croton watershed.

The Legislature on June 1, 1883, passed the Aqueduct act, creating a commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, and James C. Spencer, George W. Lane, and William Dowd. Franklin Edson was Mayor, Allan Campbell was Controller, and Hubert O. Thompson was Commissioner of Public Works. Commissioner Lane died on Dec. 30, 1883, and the Governor appointed Christopher C. Baldwin in his place.

Contracts for the aqueduct from the Harlem River to Croton Dam were awarded on Dec. 13, 1884, and under the Harlem River and to the gate house at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on Jan. 28, 1886.

The Legislature amended the Aqueduct act on May 13, 1886, by providing that the commission should thereafter consist of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, James C. Spencer, C. C. Baldwin, and William Dowd,, and three competent persons to be appointed within ten days after the passage of the act by the Governor. The Governor appointed as Aqueduct Commissioners Messrs. Oliver W. Barnes, Edgar L. Ridgway, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., who, on May 19, 1886, entered upon the duties of their office. The annual salary of the Commissioners was reduced from $8,000 to $5,000 per annum.

A contract was awarded on Dec. 19, 1887, for the construction of a dam on the east branch of the Croton River, in the Town of South East, Putnam County, N. Y., to be known as "Sodom Dam," and a resolution was adopted by the Commissioners on Feb. 7, 1887, determining upon the construction of a dam near the mouth of the Croton River, to be known as the "Quaker Bridge Dam." A contract was awarded on May 16, 1888, to the firm of O'Brien & Clark for the construction of the pipe line from the gate house at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue to the proposed gate house in the Central Park reservoir.

The Legislature on July 23, 1888, again amended the Aqueduct act by providing that the commission should thereafter consist of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, and four competent persons appointed by the Mayor.

Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, on Aug. 1, 1888, appointed Gen. James C. Duane, John J. Tucker, Francis M. Scott, and Walter Howe Aqueduct Commissioners, and on that day a meeting was held of the commission as reorganized, at which were present Mayor Hewitt, Controller Theodore W. Myers, Gen. John Newton, Commissioner of Public Works, and Commissioners Duane, Scott, and Howe.

The Commission organized by the election of Gen. James C. Duane as President, John J. Tucker as Vice President, and John C. Sheehan as Secretary. Commissioners Duane and Tucker have continued to hold the office of President and Vice President, respectively, ever since that time. Mr. Sheehan held office until Feb. 29, 1892.

The report says:

This Commission found several matters of pressing importance demanding attention, which may be stated in the following order:

First—A serious question had arisen as to the allowances to be made to the several contractors for the item in their contracts known as "tunnel excavation."

Second—The discovery had been made of defective work on several portions of the aqueduct, to such an extent as to create serious suspicion as to the integrity of the entire work.

Third—Although the new aqueduct was apparently approaching completion, but little actual progress had been made toward providing storage reservoirs in the watershed, only one such reservoir having been actually commenced,

August, 1890, in the death of Commissioner Walter Howe. Henry W. Cannon was appointed in his place.

Gen. Duane says in his report:

The work intrusted to the commission is not confined to the building of an aqueduct. The law under which the commission exists is entitled "An act to provide new reservoirs, dams, and a new aqueduct, with the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water."

When the present commission assumed office in August, 1888, but little progress had been made toward building dams, one only having been commenced. The construction of the so-called Quaker Bridge Dam had been mooted and discussed for many years with great warmth.

The aqueduct was nearing completion, and the construction of the large dam projected by the engineers of the commission would certainly consume a considerable number of years, so that, even if its construction was determined upon and commenced immediately, there would be several years during which the city could gain but slight advantage from the construction of the new aqueduct. The Commissioners, therefore, determined that the interests of the city imperatively required that an increased supply of water, sufficient for its present needs, should be provided at the earliest possible moment, and that this could only be done by the immediate construction of smaller dams and reservoirs, leaving the question of the building of the large dam to be considered and determined after contracts for the smaller dams had been let and the work thereon commenced. Accordingly, the contract for the construction of the so-called "Bog Brook Dam," in conjunction with the "Sodom Dam," was awarded Dec. 19, 1888, and the engineers of the commission were directed to prepare surveys and plans for the construction of a dam on the Titicus River, near Purdy's Station, in Putnam County, and of a principal and auxiliary dam on the west branch of the Croton River, near Carmel, in Putnam County, and contracts were awarded for these dams on Feb. 12, 1890; Sept. 3 and Sept. 10, 1890.

The Sodom Reservoir was put into active service July 25, 1891, and Bog Brook Reservoir March 27, 1892. The Titicus Dam is practically completed, and ready to be put into service, and the dams at Carmel are progressing at such a rate of speed as insures their use in another year.

Extensive explorations by means of diamond drill borings were made along the valley of the Croton River, from the present Croton Dam to nearly the mouth of the river, which resulted in the selection by the Commissioners of a site for a large dam, somewhat higher up the river than the proposed "Quaker Bridge Dam" site, but so situated as to store very nearly the same amount of water that would have been stored by the Quaker Bridge Dam. The contract for its construction was awarded on Aug. 26, 1892.

This dam, which is officially known as the "New Croton Dam," will be, when completed, the highest structure of its kind in the world, and, with the other dams referred to in this report, will remove, for a generation at least, all fear of a water famine in this city.

From the beginning of the work it had been in contemplation to build a large storage and distributing reservoir in that portion of the City of New-York lying north of the Harlem River, and it had been agreed, both by the engineers of the Department of Public Works and by the engineers of this commission, that the only available site for such a reservoir was at or near what is known as the Jerome Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Commissioners requested Charles S. Brown and Hugh N. Camp (in June, 1888,) to advise the commission whether or not, in their opinion, the increase in the value of said property during the next five years would or would not be likely to exceed the cost to the city for interest upon the value of said property, and for loss of taxes, if proceedings for the acquisition of said property were commenced at once. On Aug. 7, 1889, this committee reported that it was manifestly for the best interests of the city to acquire the land in the very near future, providing it could be done at its fair market value. Whereupon the commission adopted a resolution referring the subject to the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of the condition of the finances of the city and Public Works to report whether or not the probable need for the issue of city bonds in the near future for other than aqueduct purposes were such that it would be best for the Aqueduct Commission to locate and acquire a site for a reservoir in the annexed district at once, or to delay until the commission should be prepared to begin the construction of such reservoir. Pending a report by this committee, the Aqueduct Commission, deeming it necessary that the construction of this reservoir should be proceeded with at once, on Oct. 17, 1894, adopted a final plan sheet and property maps, showing the property to be acquired therefor, and transmitted the same to the Counsel to the Corporation for proceedings, as provided by law.

Early in the year 1889, the several contractors for tunnel sections of the new aqueduct, being dissatisfied with the amounts awarded to them by the final estimates of the Chief Engineer, commenced a series of actions against the city to recover additional compensation for their work. The Counsel to the Corporation, on Aug. 7, 1889, selected James C. Carter, to whom he intrusted the entire charge and direction of the litigations on behalf of the city, and with whom were afterward associated Elihu Root, Austin G. Fox, and Wallace MacFarlane.

The counsel for the contractors selected, for what was practically a test case, the action begun by Messrs. O'Brien & Clark, contractors for section 6 of the new aqueduct. After a protracted trial, the city was entirely successful, and a verdict entered, upon its motion, by direction of the court, was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court and by the Court of Appeals; so that every point raised by any of the contractors, and every attack made by them upon the final estimates certified by the Chief Engineer and approved by the commission, have utterly failed, and the position of the city has been sustained in every particular. The other actions remain as yet undetermined, but it is believed that they must necessarily follow the decision in the case which has been tried.

As the work of the commission has become more concentrated in the area covered by its operations, although it is in no wise lessened in importance, it has been found possible from time to time to reduce both the clerical force and the engineering force of the commission, and to consolidate the duties performed by the several employes of the commission.

The present commission has not found it necessary, save in the lower grades of the Engineer Corps, to make new appointments, but has pursued a policy of selection from those whom it found in the employ of the commission, and has from time to time promoted and advanced those employes whose services justified such action.

On March 23, 1893, the Legislature passed an act known as the "Watershed act," by which large powers were intrusted to the Commissioner of Public Works of this city, to acquire property in Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties, and to suppress nuisances so as to insure the sanitary protection of the rivers and other water courses, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs contributing to the water supply of the City of New-York.

In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, engineers have abated about 1,000 serious causes of pollution, besides numerous minor nuisances, and the Aqueduct Commission has taken the necessary steps to acquire a sufficient protective zone of land around each of the reservoirs constructed or projected.

The work still occupying the attention of the commission may be briefly stated as follows:

Titicus Dam and Reservoir.—This work is practically completed, and the reservoir will be filled, ready to be put in service, during the present Winter.

Carmel Main and Subsidiary Dams and Reservoir.—This work is proceeding with gratifying speed and will be completed during the year 1895, so that the reservoir can be filled ready to be put in service during the Winter of 1895-6.

The New Croton Dam.—The contract for this work was let Aug. 26, 1892, and, although a large amount of work has been done, the progress made up to the present time has not met the expectations of the commission. Action has, however, been taken which will insure a better rate of progress in the future.

The very large areas to be flooded by the construction of the several dams projected by the commission have cut off and interrupted many highways; and as substitutes it has been found necessary to build and provide for the building of a considerable mileage of new highway and a number of bridges of varying lengths and sizes. Some of these have already been built, others are under contract.

Muscoot Dam.—It is a part of the plan for the creation of the New Croton Reservoir to build at its upper end a comparatively small dam, to prevent the alternate flooding and draining of certain low lands, the flooding of which would afford but little additional storage, and the intermittent exposure of which, after flooding, would, it is feared, be unhealthful to persons residing in the neighborhood. No positive steps have been taken looking toward the construction of this dam, as it will not be needed until the New Croton Dam is approaching completion.

The commission has taken the necessary steps to acquire the property needed for the Jerome Park Reservoir.

First Meeting with Mayor Strong.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet for the first time this morning with Mayor Strong as its presiding officer.

GOV. COFFIN INAUGURATED

A Great Procession in Hartford Through Snow and Slush.

CONNECTICUT'S FINANCES SOUND

The Governor's Message Gives a Rosy Account of the Condition of Nutmeg State and Its Prospects.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—Although bright skies greeted Gov. Coffin as he rode down Main Street to the Capitol this afternoon, the streets were ankle deep with snow and slush, making marching for the troops very unpleasant. The Governor was received at the Hotel Heublein at 2 o'clock, and, with his staff and retiring Gov. Morris and his staff, rode in carriages through the principal streets to the Capitol. Gov. Coffin and Gov. Morris rode together, with Adjt. Gens. Bradley and Graham and the staffs following.

The military escort was composed of the First Regiment, C. N. G., Col. C. L. Burdett, 600 men; the First Company Governor's Foot Guard of this city, Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., 100 men; the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard of New-Haven, Major B. E. Brown, 100 men; the First Company Governor's Horse Guard of this city, Major F. M. Warren, 75 men, and the Second Company Governor's Horse Guard of New-Haven, Major Blakeslee, 75 men.

Many buildings were decorated, and there were large crowds on the streets, but little enthusiasm was manifested. A Governor's salute of seventeen guns was fired in Bushnell Park during the parade.

Upon arrival at the Capitol, at about 3 o'clock, where both houses were in joint session in the Hall of Representatives, Gov. Coffin and the State officers were met by a joint committee of the General Assembly and notified of their election, which had been previously declared by joint resolution.

Gov. Coffin and staff entered the Hall of Representatives, and the staff took seats facing the Speaker's desk. Speaker Fessenden announced the presence of the Governor, and Gov. Coffin read his inaugural message, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery.

Gov. Coffin in his message says in part:

The funded debt is $3,240,200, of which $200, long since due and bearing no interest, is still unclaimed; $1,500,000 (3½ per cent. bonds) will fall due in 1908, and $1,740,000 (3 per cent. bonds) in 1910.

Saving banks have apparently maintained their sound condition to a gratifying degree. The business of the year 1894, according to the report of the Bank Commissioners, has been entirely satisfactory. No large losses have occurred, usual rates of interest have been paid, deposits increased by the sum of about $3,000,000, and some improvement is shown as to several points which you will find fully indicated in the report. Light losses are probably to be suffered by a few banks through the failure of private bankers in New-York. The Commissioners state that the officers of these banks were warned by them in season to avoid loss, but the warning was not heeded.

The deposits amount to $136,928,838.40, besides surplus and accumulated profits of $8,944,962.00, giving a total of $145,873,-820.58. The number of depositors is given as 337,254, equal to nearly one-half the entire population of the State.

The life insurance companies of Connecticut are among the very best of their respective kinds to be found anywhere in the world. There are six so-called old-line companies whose total assets Jan. 1, 1894, (the latest date to which we have exact information,) amounted to $128,162,288. The number of companies doing business on the new-line, or assessment, plan is seven, and their assets amount to $6,167,210. The whole amount of insurance by old-line companies in force in Connecticut on the date named was $91,159,052, an increase of over $9,000,000 during that year, and the amount carried by assessment companies was nearly $30,000,000, making a total of over $120,000,000. The amount done by those excellent benevolent orders, a prominent feature of whose work is that of insuring the lives of their members for the benefit of their families, not being a matter of public report or information, cannot be even approximately estimated, but undoubtedly reaches many millions of dollars.

The fire insurance companies of the State have fully maintained their well-earned position in the front rank of institutions of their kind. During the year 1893, 112 companies, with cash assets of $211,277,954, were engaged in business in this State, of which 25, with cash assets of $34,317,411, were home corporations. While the year was one of severity to the interests of all these companies, their business in Connecticut showed favorable results—increase of premiums and decrease of losses—as compared with the previous year. The amount of insurance written increased nearly $8,000,-000.

The length of railroad in the State, counting by single track, is about 1,650 miles. The amount of capital stock is about $90,000,000, the amount of bonded and other indebtedness about $54,250,000, gross earnings during the year about $32,500,000, net earnings $9,128,000, taxes paid by railroad companies to the State during the year amounted to about $733,000, or more than one-third the receipts of the State from all sources.

During the year ending Dec. 1, 1894, the general health of the people of this State has been maintained at a little better standard than the average of the last five years, especially when taking into account the growing tendency toward concentration of population in cities. The greater attention now being given in populous places to administration of public hygiene, improved systems for the disposal of sewage, and the furnishing of good water supplies, have doubtless brought about this improved standard. No severe epidemic has visited the State during the past year, and, while the usual zymotic diseases have prevailed in many towns, the mortality from this cause has decreased.

The new system of sanitary administration enacted by the General Assembly of 1893 has in many respects seemed to work well and to have been fruitful of good results. It is quite probable, however, that some modifications and improvements of the law will be found necessary.

The present ballot law enables the voter to follow his own preference as to men and measures in casting his ballot, without allowing any other person to know how he votes, while at the same time its provisions are such that the vote seller can furnish fairly clear evidence to the vote buyer that the bargain between them has been observed. The evils that have befallen the State under the law of 1889 ought to be rendered impossible hereafter by such action during the present session as may be needful to that end.

What is known as the "blanket-ballot" system, (for the adoption of which an earnest effort was made five years ago,) or some form of voting machinery, of which very ingenious, and, it is claimed, efficient, examples are now to be found, may meet the requirements of the situation. It is most earnestly recommended that you give thorough consideration to this subject, involving as it does the quality and durability of the very foundation of free government.

A bill and two substitutes relating to this subject come to you by continuation from the last session of the General Assembly.

Any secret-ballot law, in order that its advantages may be fully secured, needs to contain or be reinforced by such statutes as will provide the surest methods of enforcing its provisions, or inflicting adequate penalties for their violation. Efficient enactments have been reported in other States and in some other countries covering these and other important points relating to elections. Two bills on corrupt practices at elections come over to you by continuation from the last session of the General Assembly. Permit me to urge thoughtful attention to providing, through the adoption of one of these proposed laws, if deemed adequate, or by a new and better scheme, such added safeguards to the purity of the ballot as will afford the utmost degree of security now attainable.

After Gov. Coffin had finished reading his message, the usual number of copies were ordered printed and the joint session dissolved. Each house then met separately, and, after the proceedings had been recorded, adjourned the House until Tuesday and the Senate until Wednesday.

Both houses of the General Assembly convened for the session of 1895 this morning. The Senate was called to order by John J. Phelan, the retiring State Secretary. All the twenty-four State Senators responded to their names. Senator John H. Ferris of Norwalk was elected President pro tempore, Andrew F. Gates of Hartford Clerk, and the Rev. H. M. Thompson of this city Chaplain. The petition of William F. Gates of Lebanon to be declared elected Senator from the Eleventh District was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Speaker Isaac Brooks of Torrington of the House of 1893 called the House to order and administered the oath. Samuel F. Fessenden (Rep.) of Stamford was elected Speaker by a vote of 199 to 28 for Ratcliffe Hicks of Tolland. Other officers elected were: Chaplain—The Rev. Jones Irons of this city; Clerk—Charles A. Kellogg of Vernon; Assistant Clerk—Frederick A. Scott of Plymouth.

Representative McNeary (Dem.) of Rockville, of the last House, asked to be given a seat in the present House, as Representative Fahey had not qualified and his election in 1892 was until his successor qualified. Ratcliffe Hicks of Tolland presented a resolution giving McNeary the seat, which was tabled upon the motion of Representative Elmer of Middletown. Representative Fahey (Rep.) was unable to be sworn in this morning owing to illness.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Contributions by Members of the Produce Exchange.

The following subscriptions to the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association have been made by members of the Produce Exchange:

McIntyre & Wardwell	$25.00
H. Stutzer	20.00
David Dows	25.00
H. O. A	10.00
H. D. McCord	10.00
Parker & McIntyre	10.00
George Bullard	5.00
W. P. Callaghan	10.00
W. Bingham & Co	10.00
Lockwood & Lowe	5.00
P. H. Van Wagner	5.00
Beyer & Morgan	5.00
Goldsmith	5.00
Clark & Allen	5.00
J. C. Watson & Co	5.00
Horace Ingersoll	5.00
S. V. Tripp & Co	5.00
F. H. Wills	2.00
A. P. Reilay	2.00
D. Wells	2.00
W. S. Travis	2.00
Holt & Co	50.00
Evan Thomas	10.00
T. R. Harris	20.00
Neustadt & Co	10.00
Halstead & Co	50.00
J. Sinclair	10.00
B. G. Coles	10.00
Ward & Co	25.00
F. A. E Cott	5.00
C. F. Mattlage	10.00
C. A. King	5.00
C. P. Armstrong	10.00
Oelrichs Company	50.00
James McGee	50.00
Henderson & Brothers	25.00
Atlantic Transportation Line	25.00
Funch, Edye & Co	25.00
Booth & Co	15.00
Mailler & Spearman	10.00
E. Perry	10.00
Harvey & Outerbridge	10.00
P. F. Gerhard & Co	10.00
J. R. Livermore	5.00
Y. Loeser	2.00
O. G	15.00
A. D. Straus	25.00
Milmine, Rodman Co	20.00
George B. Cooksey & Co	10.00
John Marshall	10.00
W. H. Story & Co	10.00
Power, Jones & Co	10.00
Sanday & Shepard	10.00
Jersey City Packing Company	10.00
G. W. Balch	5.00
C. E. Wilmot	5.00
Ege & Otis	5.00
James Bingham & Co	5.00
E. Cushing	5.00
E. M. Van Tassell	5.00
Marsh, White & Co	5.00
R. A. Yellowlee	5.00
Thomas Lenane	5.00
F. Dare	2.00
Thomas S. Young	2.00
L. W. Forbell	2.00
J. H. Bowne	10.00
Alfred Romer	25.00
Lang & Co	20.00
I. H. Reed & Co	10.00
Phillip Jones & Co	5.00
H. W. Gennerick	100.00
E. H. Dougherty	10.00
International Provision Company	5.00
G. Vandenhove	100.00
Fowler Brothers, Limited	20.00
Rohe & Brother	5.00
J. Macy's Sons	10.00
Central Lard Company	100.00
White Star Line	50.00
T. Hogan & Sons	25.00
Phelps Brothers & Co	25.00
A. Forget	25.00
Sanderson & Son	25.00
Simpson, Spence & Young	10.00
Williams & Terhune	10.00
Barber & Co	10.00
R. W. Cameron & Co	5.00
H. W. Peabody & Co	5.00
M. & J	5.00
Lambert & Barrows	5.00
Lenham & Moore	2.00
C. P. S	10.85
Cash	
Total	$1,436.85

The contributions were made through the Exchange's Committee on Charities.

Wanted to Consult Mayor Strong.

Before Mayor Strong reached his office yesterday a crank made his way past the policemen on duty in the outer office and hurried over to the Mayor's desk. Secretary Hedges promptly had him shown out. He told the policeman that he had a suit for $86.25 against Warden O'Rourke at Bellevue Hospital, and he wanted to "touch the Mayor for a quarter" because he had no resources. He gave his name as John Clark and his age as eighty.

A man who gave his name as Anton Henry Hellmas called and told Policeman George P. Malone that he wanted to complain to the Mayor of the conduct of Mrs. Hellmas. He did not get into the Mayor's office.

Admired ex-Mayor Gilroy's System.

Mayor Strong had his private room cleared of the records of the old administration yesterday. The records were carried to the basement and stored in the vault.

The papers in the safe and the records were arranged so systematically that the Mayor in a remark he made to the clerks showed he realized that his predecessor's administration had not been one that tolerated loose methods.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:52	Moon sets...7:06	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:26	7:00	12:08	12:48
Governors Island	6:49	7:17	12:40	1:24
Hell Gate	8:42	9:10	2:08	2:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Liverpool	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Schleswig, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alcides, Havre	.....	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 10.—Elbe, Bremen, Jan. 1; Mexican Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 1; Norfolk, Gibraltar, Dec. 25; Norwegian, Glasgow, Dec. 29; Olinda, Cadiz, Dec. 23; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Sutherland, Bremen, Dec. 29; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Alvena, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 8.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.—Allianca, Colon, Jan. 4; Europe, London, Dec. 30; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 5; Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 5.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.—Critic, Dundee, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Dec. 29 and Moville 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Jan. 2 and Queenstown 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 7:12 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A.M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Dec. 30, with mdse. and one passenger to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Gates, London Dec. 27, with mdse. to the New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Jacmel, &c., Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Excelsior, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Deuchars, Rio Janeiro Dec. 18, with coffee to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Oneida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Bark Wandering Jew, Little, Appalachicola Dec. 28, with lumber to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Neptuno, for Montego Bay; Nacoochee, for Savannah; George W. Clyde, for Turk's Island, &c.; Adriatic, for Liverpool; Obdam, for Rotterdam; Westernland, for Antwerp; Sirius, for Liverpool and Manchester; Neckar, for Naples, via Gibraltar; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Yucatan, for Havana and Tampico; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Croatan, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 16, 1895, Light Vessel No. 48 will be permanently moored off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound, and Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn.

Light Vessel No. 48 will occupy the position described in the "List of Lights and Fog Signals" for Cornfield Point Station. She will show two reflector lights. The light on the foremast will show a white flash every 30 seconds, and that on the mainmast will be fixed red. The focal plane of each light will be 37 feet above sea level, and the lights should be visible in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea, 11¼ nautical miles.

The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, and no bowsprit. The mastheads are black, and at each there is a black circular cagework day mark. The hull is red, with "Cornfield Point" in large white letters on each side, and "No. 48" in white on each bow. A black smokestack and the fog signal are between the masts.

During thick or foggy weather a 10-inch steam whistle will sound blasts of 3 seconds' duration, separated by alternate silent intervals of 1 and 30 seconds, thus:

Blast	Silent interval	Blast	Silent interval
3 sec.	1 sec.	3 sec.	30 sec.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 50, No. 244, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 49 and 67.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Dec. 29 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Anna Norff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York Dec. 25, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, from New-York Dec. 28, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New-York Dec. 23 for Dover, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, sld. from Licata for New-York Dec. 27.

SS Sheerness, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, sld. from Ghent for New-York Jan. 5.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from Stettin, sld. from Christiania for New-York Jan. 5.

SS Ingatestone, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Jan. 8.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New-York Dec. 17, arr. at Dover yesterday.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New-York Dec. 20, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempf, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Shanklin, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville today.

SS Angerton, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, sld. from Hongkong for New-York to-day.

SS Landaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in the pantry; two years' first-class city reference. 208 West 54th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing or waiting if private family; first-class references. E. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young Protestant woman; willing to assist with other work; in private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; or would do housework; willing and obliging; city reference. M. M., 329 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl in private family as chambermaid; do plain sewing or assist with washing; first-class city reference. G. K., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 184 East 64th St., third bell, left side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 437 West 48th St.; ring Duffy's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family, with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and washer; good city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and to wash; with washing; good reference. Call two days, 365 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class restaurant cook; dinner or order cooking; a good carver. Call, two days, at 573 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city references. 237 East 29th St., Hachson's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; makes fine entrées, desserts; in refined family; wages, $25 to $30. 238 East 56th St., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By young Scotchwoman as cook; will do the washing and ironing of a small family; best city reference given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; first-class; would assist with washing; best reference. 355 West 47th St., Cunningham's bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—City or country; best city reference. 426 3d Av., third floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference. 121 East 94th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of references. C. M., 110 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By French girl as cook; does not speak English. D. Hourcade, care of Bernadou, 135 West 27th St., Room 5.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference: E. W., Box 892 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; city or country. Call, two days, at 228 East 45th St., Room 12.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call, two days, at 427 West 32d St., rear. Karlstrom.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 470 2d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—As first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; good reference. Call, for two days, at 448 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a colored woman as good cook; by day or week. A. M. C., 686 8th Av.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; best city reference. 1,319 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with references; no objection to plain washing. H., 106 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Work by the day; all kinds; terms, $1. 307 East 30th St., in rear.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one good cook and baker; first-class laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. E. W., 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country where kitchenmaid is kept; four years' best city reference; can be seen at last employer's; wages, $35. Call, after 12 o'clock, 101 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; New-York and Boston reference; last employer can be seen. 807 9th Av., Cullen.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as good plain cook in private family; willing and competent; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soups, fish, all meats, game, desserts; good baker; city or country; good reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; no objection to country; first-class references. 1,052 3d Av.; ring bell once.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, respectable West Indian girl as good plain cook and do plain washing; best of references. Call, all week, at 218 West 62d St.; ring Joseph's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all branches; no objection to leave city; best reference; wages, $30 to $35. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 426 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; by the day or month; thoroughly understands French and English dishes; highest reference. 1,322 Broadway, Herald Square, second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; excellent on meats, soups; excellent baker and pastry maker; ices, creams, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. Imbach, 249 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman in a private family; thoroughly experienced in all branches; the best of city reference. 200 West 25th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or to take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or to take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at reasonable prices; latest Parisian styles; dresses remodeled equal to new; also competent person by day; references. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine walking and evening dresses made reasonable; thorough dressmaker; by the day; highest reference. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced colored dressmaker at home or out; $1 a day and car fare. 686 8th Av. M. M.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by day or take work home; terms, $1.50; tailor-made suits, $5. Dressmaker, 1,224 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American woman as housekeeper; city or country; where there are one or more servants kept; nine years' reference. Call or address, all week, 305 East 89th St., ground floor, west side.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant woman to do general housework in small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. K., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good bread and biscuit maker; excellent laundress; city or country; good reference. 1,142 2d Av., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced girl for housework; best city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; city references. 234 East 46th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; city references. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Frenchwoman, just arrived, as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hat trimmer; speaks no English. A. B., 278 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker, excellent packer; no objections to leave the city; good reference. S. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands her duties thoroughly; good traveler; graduate masseuse; city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Show Steadiness With a Fair Business.

LOCAL TRADING THE CHIEF FEATURE

Wheat at the Close was Unchanged—Corn was Steady—Cotton Firmer—Coffee Higher—Provisions Firm.

The day's business was very fair, although chiefly on local account, but wheat showed considerable strength, owing to the better reports from the West and on some buying for foreign account, while the later dealings were at easier prices, with the visible supply decreased less than expected. Provisions were higher, as the hog receipts show lighter weights. Cotton advanced with the foreign markets, as did coffee, with a fair business.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61½@	..
Corn, No. 2, mixed, elevator	52¼@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34 @	34¼
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.25 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	28 @	26
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, No. 1, Colness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.90 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, chiefly in the way of scalping and switching, with prices irregular, but without any wide variations. The opening was firm at ¼c advance on firmer cables, foreign buying, better West, and local covering; declining ¼@⅝c on Bradstreet's report making a decrease of only 578,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 328,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 48,000 bushels afloat, and in Europe, and a total decrease of 954,000 bushels in the world's visible; prices rallied ¼@⅝c on local covering, reacted ¼c, and closed steady at unchanged prices. Spot was in fair export demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do at ¼c under May, free on board, store, and 32,000 bushels No 1 hard Manitoba at 9c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅛c under May, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat.....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 69¾c....Clearances from hence, 78,076 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 95,076 bushels....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 14,387 bushels; in the interior, 230,957 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without feature, with the close unchanged and the trading only in the May option. Bradstreet's reports an increase of 1,380,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was in fair demand and held firmly. Sales, 41,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No 2 mixed, (so called,) for export, at 51¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 32,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 49c, delivered....Receipts, 18,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 66,948 bushels; in the interior, 808,809 bushels....Clearances hence, 23,488 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 28,897 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and lifeless, with the close at ⅛c decline to ¼c advance, and no special feature. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 334,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were unchanged and in fair jobbing demand....Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c, for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34¼c for 3,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¼c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track white, 38@41½c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 52,500 bushels; exports, 5,736 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@	61½
February	10,000	61⅝@62	61¾
March	260,000	62⅜@62 13-16	62¾
May	1,580,000	62⅝@63 1-16	62⅞
June	.....	@	62¾
July	325,000	63 @63¼	63
Total	2,175,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@	52¼
February	.....	@	52
May	105,000	51½@51 11-16	51½
Total	105,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@	34
February	15,000	34½@34¾	34½
May	10,000	34⅞@ ..	34⅞
No. 2 white—			
January	5,000	37½@ ..	37½
February	5,000	37½@ ..	37½
March	.....	@ ..	38
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—Trading was more active and prices well sustained. Sales, 10,500 bbls, including 3,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75; 2,600 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80, 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.60@$2.65, 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.15, 1,700 bbls City Mill patents at $4.00@$4.15, 1,250 bbls do, clear, at $3.35, and 500 bbls supers at $2.30. Arrivals, 4,315 bbls and 4,170 sacks; exports, 9,427 bbls and 7,658 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 42,075 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ..
Supers	Nom'l	@ ..
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@ ..
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 66@68c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; corn grits, $1.25; choice, 86@90c; coarse meal, $1.05 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal, at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Quiet and steady. We quote: New Western sample lots at 65@67c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 80@85c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oil-meal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is absence of material business in clover, but the offerings are not at all urgent. For fancy seed, 10¼c is asked, and it is the least freely offered, as compared with the No. 1 grade, while it has 10¼c bid from exporters. For No. 1 grade 10c is asked, but urgently offered at that price, without substantial bidding; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 .b; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was an exceptionally quiet feeling, without change in the position. The exporters were about out of the market, having closed out their few urgent orders, and from other sources there was absence of material inquiry. Crude, in barrels, hard, 24c bid and 24½c asked, and a small lot, 52 bbls, sold at 24½c. Crude, in bulk, was offered from Texas at 20¼c, and from the Mississippi Valley at 21c. There is hardly material trading in yellow here, with contract grade at 24c, choice at 30c, and butter grade to 31c. White is firm at 33c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c, and Cochin at 6@6¼c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is steady. City quoted at 55c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is slow; sales at 55c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The supplies of hogs are large, but there is still a good deal of talk of their light weights; on that account they did not influence the market materially. In fact, a quickening of demand sent prices up moderately for most of the products, and the close was firm at a gain for the day of 2½c on pork, lard, and ribs. There is not much doing here, either from refiners or exporters.

LARD —Western Steam —There was a little stronger market here with the West, although trading was light from all sources. Cash closed at 7.25c asked. City stearine was firm at 6.62½c bid and 6.75c asked, with sales of 75 tcs at 6.62½c. Options—No sales. January closed at 7.22c, nominal, and May at 7.45c, nominal. Refined is slow; Continent is held at 7.75c, and South American at 8c. Compound lard is quiet, with 5.50@5.62½c quoted. The West was 2½@5 points up, with January closing at 6.90c and many sellers at 7.02@7.10c, closing at 7.07c.

PORK—The exporters are in the market for moderate quantities and at steady prices, taking 200 bbls mess. The West closed firm at 2½c advance, with increasing demand; January was at $11.62 bid to $11.70 asked, closing at $11.67, and May at $11.92@$12, closing at $11.95. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are slow, yet firmly held. City meats have not varied in price, ruling steady on moderate demands. City pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝@6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8c asked for 12 lb and 7¾c asked for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8⅝c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BACON—Is slow here, with short clear, Government inspection, at $6.65, while short ribs were stronger and more active at the West, where January closed at $5.90, and May, after standing at $6.05 to $6.07 bid, closed at $6.07.

BEEF—Trading continues slack, with prices held steadily. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading is dull, with prices unchanged; $16 is quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices. Receipts at all Western points, 94,385 head. Chicago had receipts of 45,000 head, and estimates for to-day, 37,000 head; its market was fairly active, generally 5c lower; $3.75@$4.70; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,825 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.80@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 11,967 head; steady; $3.85@$4.45. Omaha—Receipts, 1,000 head; weak; 5@10c lower; $3.65@$4.35. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.10@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.75@$4.20. Cleveland—Receipts, 6,593 head; lights and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $4@$4.60. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—City is down ⅛c, and quoted at 4⅝c, with $2.75 charged for packages, and a sale of 100 hhds at 4⅝c. The Australian could be bought at 5c, and the lower price for this affects the general market to weakness. Country is slow at 4¼@5c, chiefly with 4¾c as outside, packages free, and 40,000 lb taken up at 4¾@4¾c. Edible tallow is dull, with bidding scarce.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet, with Western held at 6½c. Oleostearine is without further business; it stands at 7c, at which price the last sale was made.

COTTON.

Contracts were more active and 4@6 points higher, with the close steady, and influenced by the advance of 2@3 points at Liverpool, together with decreasing port receipts. The trading was mainly of a local character. Spot was dull at 1-16c advance, with sales of 158 bales to spinners, and 1,100 bales delivered on contract:

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling uplands	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running to quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝ off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.58@5.59	5.59	5.56	6,600
February	5.58@5.59	5.59	5.57	1,700
March	5.63@5.64	5.64	5.61	36,800
April	5.67@5.68	5.67	5.65	9,400
May	5.71@5.72	5.73	5.70	39,400
June	5.75@5.76	5.77	5.74	9,200
July	5.80@5.81	5.81	5.79	1,000
August	5.85@5.86	5.86	5.84	5,800
September	5.88@5.89	..	..	....
October	5.92@5.94	5.94	5.92	1,800
November	@	..	..	....
December	@	..	..	....
Total				108,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4838	18670	5742	8514	..	..
N. Orl'ns	6366	20284	11200	10650	..	..
Mobile	790	798	1879	648	..	..
Savannah	2540	3190	4013	3630	..	..
Charles'n	1235	1100	687	951	..	..
Wilm'gton	68	184	290	277	..	..
Norfolk	3047	2521	1857	1735	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	850	1120	4816	1569	..	..
Boston	603	492	893	2407	..	..
Newport	675	455	715	687	..	..
W. Point	2061	1425	3398	1386	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23071	50228	35490	32704	..	..

This day	40512	63317	34766	19798	39183	35689
last w'k						
This day last y'r	22088	28016	28806	20360	17643	17359

COFFEE.

Contracts followed the European markets, and made an advance of 5@20 points, with a fairly active local trade. Havre was steady at ⅛@1/16f advance, and Hamburg barely steady at ¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was more active and steady at 15¾c for No. 7, and 14c for No. 8....Sales—500 bags No. 8 at 14c, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 15¾c, 750 bags No. 7 plus 15 points at 15⅞c, 1,000 bags No. 7, cost and freight, at 14½c, 1,000 bags Santos No. 6, spot, at 16¼c; 2,000 bags Santos Nos. 5 to 7, per Caxton, at 16½c; 1,000 mats interior Padang at 25c, 900 bags Maricaibo, 350 bags Central American, and 520 bags Jamaica on private terms .... Option Sales — Opening call—Sales, 2,750 bags at 15.55c; March, 750 bags at 15.55c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.40c; September, 500 bags at 13.35c; October, 250 bags at 13.40c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 1,500 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 13.90c; February, 250 bags at 13.70c, 500 bags at 13.75c, 500 bags at 13.70c; March, 3,750 bags at 13.60c, 750 bags at 13.65c, 750 bags at 13.70c, 500 bags at 13.60c, 1,000 bags at 13.65c; April, 500 bags at 13.50c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.45c, 3,500 bags at 13.50c, 1,000 bags at 13.45c; July, 250 bags at 13.50c, 500 bags at 13.55c; September, 250 bags at 13.40c, 250 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.40c, 250 bags at 13.45c, 500 bags at 13.50c; October, 250 bags at 13.45c, 750 bags at 13.50c; total, 19,250 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for January; total for day, 22,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.85@13.90	17.05@17.10
February	13.75@13.80	16.70@16.75
March	13.65@13.70	16.45@16.50
April	13.50@13.60	16.25@16.35
May	13.45@13.50	16.10@16.15
June	13.45@13.55	15.85@15.95
July	13.45@13.50	15.70@15.80
August	13.45@13.55	15.45@15.50
September	13.45@13.50	15.30@15.40
October	13.45@13.50	.. @ ..
November	13.35@13.45	.. @ ..
December	13.30@13.40	.. @ ..

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	210,185
Arrivals—	
By steamship Prussia, (Rio via Europe)	200
By steamship America, (Rio via Europe)	250
Total	210,635
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,312
Total stock in New-York to-day	198,387
Total stock in Baltimore	13,948
Arrivals	..
Total	13,948
Deliveries yesterday	533
	13,415
Total stock in New-Orleans	29,736
Arrivals	..
Total	29,736
Deliveries yesterday	620
	29,116
Total stock in other ports	..
	42,531
Total stock in United States	240,898
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 8	39,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 8	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 8	154,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	256,000
Total	496,898
Same time 1894	513,337

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15⅜

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...1.90 above No. 7	No. 6...50 above No. 7
No. 2...1.65 above No. 7	No. 7... .. above No. 7
No. 3...1.40 above No. 7	No. 8... .. below No. 7
No. 4...1.10 above No. 7	No. 9...90 below No. 7
No. 5...75 above No. 7	No. 10... .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7	No. 7... .. above No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 8...1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 9...2.00 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	No. 10...2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31
Java, Malang	21 @22
Padang, int'r	25 @25½
Macassar—	
Timor	22 @23
Pajo	21 @22
Mocha	26½@27
Maracaibo—	
Trujillo	18¼@19
Bocono	18 @19¼
Tovar	18½@19½
Merida	19 @20½
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼
Fair to good	19½@19¾
Pr. to choice	20 @21
Guatemala and Coban	19¼@22½
Nicaragua	18½@19½
Jamaica	17 @21
La Guayra—	
Cora	18 @19¼
Caracas	18½@19½
Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Porto Cabello	18 @19
Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Savanilla—	
Ocana	18¼@20¼
Bucara'ga	19 @21
Do, washed	20 @21¾
Bogota	20¼@22
Mexican—	
Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Do, white	19½@20½
Oaxaca	20 @21½
Central American—	
Costa Rica	17¼@21
San Salvador	19 @19½
Do, washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades firm, and fairly active, while lower grades are dull.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal	12@13
Ordinary	14@16
Common	17@18
Fair	19@21
Prime	22@25
Choice	
Cuba, 50° test, Nominal.	

RICE—Southern advices show considerable strength, and the local market responds with a good trade.

Domestic—	
Ordinary	3¾@4
Fair	4⅛@4¼
Good	4¾@4⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛
Choice	5⅝@5½
Fancy	5¾@6
Head	6¾@6¾
Patna	3¾@4¼
Japan	4¼@4½
Java, in bond	1½@2⅜
Java	3½@3¾
Rice flour	2¾@2½
Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80

SUGAR—The raw market is dull, with prices unchanged. Sales rumored of 15,000 bags centrifugals, at 3c for 96° test. Refined are quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates of present allowed. New York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 2 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge for granulated or No. 13 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅝	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅝	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	13-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅜	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@...	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@...	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Trading continues moderate and in small lots, with prices held firmly without their showing further change.

The current market prices here are $2.20 for best marrows, $1.80 for mediums, $1.71½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—A weaker feeling, under continued liberal receipts, and some pressure to move out the accumulations.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24	@..
Creamery, firsts	23	@24
Creamery, seconds	20	@22
Creamery, thirds	16	@18
Creamery, June, extra	21	@21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16	@19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	10½	@11
Factory, thirds	9	@10
Rolls, choice	16	@17
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15

CHEESE—The market generally is firm. Fancy full cream receives moderate attention, while the under qualities are in fair request.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@..
State, part skims, common	2½	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½

EGGS—A light demand, with receipts liberal, and accumulating. Prices are lower, with the outside extreme.

State and Pennsylvania	24	@24½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	23	@23½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	21	@22½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	19	@20
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@18
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	12	@14
Limed	15	@15½

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes steady and moderately active; foreign firm, with supply limited. Sweets quiet. Other choice vegetables in fair demand.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00	@ 5.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50
Celery Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.25
Onions, Yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25	@ 1.75
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 6.00
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@ 4.00
Spinach, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 75
Kale, per bbl	75	@ ..

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12	@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern, jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Scotch	1.85	@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.75	@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and prices held unchanged. We quote—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, $1@$1.05; do, No. 1, 90@95c; do, No. 2, 80@85c; do, clover, 70@75c; do, salt hay, 50@60c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 50@60c.

HOPS—Export demand very light and prices reported as unchanged but easy.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@28
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Supplies are light and prices firm, with a fair demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@11
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	.@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	.@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	.@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	.@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	.@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	.@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Prices are firm, with a fair export trade and moderate supplies.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	15½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24 Light backs, cow .22@23
Middle backs	24@25 Bellies .. 9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26 Seconds .. 20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33 Bellies .. 10@11
Seconds	26@29

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.40c. Lake copper quiet at 9.90

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculative Interest Centres in Sugar and Chicago Gas.

SHARP ADVANCES IN BOTH SPECIALTIES

Talk of a Change in the Control of Chicago Gas—Delaware and Hudson's Usual Dividend —Currency and Gold.

Speculative interest yesterday centred in Sugar and Chicago Gas. The trading in the latter was fairly good all day, but the activity in Sugar was confined to the final hour, when about 30,000 shares out of the day's total of 38,000 were done. The annual meeting of the Sugar Company was held at noon, but beyond the election of officers nothing was done. It was announced that, in consequence of a change of date of the fiscal year, the report of the company's operations would not be given out at present. About 2 o'clock, when the stock was selling at 88¼, the manipulation began, and at the close of business the price had been advanced to 90⅝, a net gain of 2⅜ points.

The buying of Chicago Gas was particularly good all day, and the stock moved up from 74¾ to 77, closing at 76⅞, a net gain of 2¼ points. The advance was contested by the traders, but all offered was readily taken. It is rumored that men associated with the Standard Oil interest have been the chief buyers, and it is also said that they have acquired a sufficient block of the stock to bring about a change of management at the coming annual election. It is also explained that it is necessary to have actual possession of the stock at the meeting, and that it is because of that fact that it is hard to borrow for speculative purposes. Its loaning rate yesterday was ⅝.

The railway list was very quiet, but was firm, most stocks closing higher than on Tuesday. The Grangers were up from ⅛@¼. Delaware and Hudson moved up 2¼ points, to 128½, on the declaration of the usual dividend by the Directors. Lackawanna was also up 1½, while Jersey Central gained ¾.

The news of the day included the adverse action of Congress on the proposed Currency bill, but it apparently had no influence on prices. Talk of gold shipments also attracted attention, and it was surmised that about $3,500,000 would go by Saturday's steamers.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,857,810, and balances $5,998,306. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $684,048.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅝ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—70@80c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,477,336, and the imports for the same period $66,838. The net exports, therefore, have been $4,410,498.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	2⅜
American Tobacco	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Chicago Gas	2¼
Chicago & Alton	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½
Delaware & Hudson	2¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½
Great Northern pf.	⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1½
Lake Shore	1½
New-Jersey Central	¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	⅝

DECLINED.

Colorado, Hock. Valley & Toledo pf.	2½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	1
Southern Railway pf.	⅞

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	152
Broadway	232
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	121½
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens	187
Commerce	178
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	270
East River	135
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112½
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	187
Gallatin National	300
German American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	140
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	186
Market & Fulton	205
Mechanics	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	180
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	8
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	160
Nassau	150
National Bank of North America	100
New-York	
New-York County	530
N. Y. National Exchange	100
Ninth National	122
Nineteenth Ward	100
Oriental	215
Pacific	175
Park	275
People's	200
Phenix	112
Republic	150
Seaboard National	160
Second National	300
Southern National	164½
State of New-York	100
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	200
American Cotton Oil pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	10
American Express	113	113	111	111	7
*American Sugar Refining	88	90⅜	87⅝	90⅜	38,248
*American Sugar Refining pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
American Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	56
*American Tobacco	98	98⅝	98	98⅛	1,160
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	708
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	200
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	62⅜	61½	62⅜	480
Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49	401
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	510
Chicago Gas	74⅜	77	74⅜	76⅞	26,843
Chicago & Alton	147	147	147	147	100
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅝	96¼	95¼	96¼	2,445
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅛	71⅝	71	71⅝	3,500
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	38½	37⅝	38	500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅝	56⅝	56	56⅝	11,285
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	116⅝	117⅛	116⅝	117½	70
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅛	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	1,240
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	55	55	55	55	100
Consolidated Gas Company	130¼	131¼	130¼	131¼	397
Delaware & Hudson	126¼	128½	126¼	128½	2,552
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¼	161½	160½	161½	405
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	10⅝	10	10⅜	1,050
Erie Tel. & Telephone	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	300
General Electric	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	760
Great Northern pf.	102½	103	102½	103	200
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	400
Gold & Stock Tel.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	30
Laclede Gas	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	900
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	72	72	71½	128
Lake Shore	136½	137¼	136½	137¼	137	528
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53½	53⅝	53½	1,025
Manhattan Consolidated	104⅝	104⅝	104	104⅝	104⅞	105	1,005
Missouri Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¼	24	23⅝	24	2,065
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	10⅜	23	200
Mobile & Ohio	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	18½	10
*National Lead Company	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37	36⅞	37	808
New-Jersey Central	90¼	91	90	91	90⅝	91	3,175
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	280
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32⅜	100
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13	13	13	13	13	14	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	10⅜	10⅜	200
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	21	21	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	15	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	41	41½	40⅝	41¼	41	41½	500
Norfolk & Western	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	460
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	10
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4	450
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅛	18	17¼	18	17⅛	18	430
Ontario & Western	15½	16	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	2,410
Oregon Improvement	11	11	11	11	11⅛	12½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	13	13½	13	13½	13⅜	13½	2,900
Pittsburg & Western pf.	32	32	32	32	31	34	112
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154	154	154	154	154	155	868
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10	10	9	9	9	9¼	200
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½	33½	100
Southern Pacific	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½	19	300
Southern Railway	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	1,155
Southern Railway pf.	36	36	36	36	36	36½	210
United States Cordage	7⅞	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	900
United States Cordage pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11½	12	30
United States Rubber	44⅞	45	44¾	44¾	44½	45	1,300
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	95	111
*United States Leather	10¾	11	10⅝	11	10⅜	11	527
*United States Leather pf.	64½	64½	64	64⅜	64	64½	702
Wabash pf.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞	14	510
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	106	108	105	110	75
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87⅝	1,043
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10½	10	10½	10⅛	10⅝	900
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	3⅛	3⅛	15

Total sales.....121,027

*Unlisted

Bonds.

Al & Ss Cn 6s Reg 1,000	119½	C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	126
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 3,000	112½	2,000	126½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000	114	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 1,000	85
Atch, Top & S F 4s 6,000	64	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000	104
6,000	63⅜	8,000	103⅜
7,000	63⅜	3,000	104
5,000	63½	E T, V & G Div 5s 11,000	111
1,000	63½	Llen 4-5s 5,000	102
1,000	63⅝	East Tenn Reorg 5,000	82½
5,000	63¾	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 5,000	99½
Austin & N W 1st 7,000	86	Equitable Gaslight Co of N Y 5s 1,000	112½
5,000	86¼	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 6,000	92
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 14,000	110¼	Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 8,000	111
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000	112½	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 1,000	61¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000	88	H & T Cent Deb 4s 1,000	83
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000	106½	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 7,000	79
Collat Trust 6s 3,000	95¾	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 1,000	71
1,000	96	4,000	71½
45,000	95	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	86
Can South 1st Gtd 2,000	109½	Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000	80¼
1,000	109⅞	1,000	80
2,000s20F	109½	1,000	80½
Canada Southern 2d 1,000	106	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 23,000	94
Central Pac 6s, 1898 10,000s15F	103⅛	L S & M So 1st Reg 5,000	116
Ches & Ohio Con 6s 8,000	107	Long Island G M 4s 5,000	96
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 1,000	119¼	Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 5,000	94
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000	75	Louis & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st 1,000	101½
10,000	74⅜	Manhat Ry Con 4s 3,000	97¼
10,000	74⅝	Met Elevated 2d 1,000	108
4,000	74⅞	Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	70¾
1,000	75	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000	104½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000	93¾	South Minn Div 2,000	116¼
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 20,000	120½	Southwest Div 2,000	115¼
2,000	120¾	1,000	115
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 1,000	99¾	Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 5,000	115½
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 3,000	103	5,000	115⅜
Chi G L & C Co 1st 2,000	93	5,000	115½
1,000	93¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 1,000	80⅞
10,000	93¼	8,000	81
9,000	93⅜	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 14,000	47½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 3,000	40	5,000	47⅜
10,000	39¾	Morgan's L & T 7s 9,000	125
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 5,000	121¼	Mor & Essex 7s, '71 1,000	119½
30-Year Deb 5s 1,000	107½	Nat Starch M Co 1st 2,000	90½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000	101⅝	N Y Cent 1st Coup 9,000s20F	123¾
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 4,000	91¼	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000	102½
Den & Rio Grande 4s 4,000b3	80¾	N Y Elevated 1st 1,000, c	107⅝
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	126	N Y & Har 1st Reg 15,000	114½
2,000	126½	N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 1,000	64
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 1,000	85	N Y, Ont & West Refunding 4s 4,000	88½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000	104	N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 2,000	108
8,000s20F	103⅜	1,000	107½
3,000s20F	104	North Missouri 1st 4,000	101¾
E T, V & G Div 5s 11,000s20F	111	Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000	112½
Llen 4-5s 5,000	102	Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000	89¼
East Tenn Reorg 5,000	82½	Nor Pac Cons 5s 18,000	26¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 5,000	99½	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 8,000	76¾
Equitable Gaslight Co of N Y 5s 1,000	112½	Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	34½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 6,000	92	Ohio South G M 4s 2,000	48
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 8,000	111	Omaha & St L 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	33
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 1,000	61¾	Ore Imp Co Con 5s 4,000	51½
H & T Cent Deb 4s 1,000	83	Oregon Rail & N 1st 1,000	107½
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 7,000	79	Oregon Rail & Nav 5s 1,000	75½
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 1,000	71	Trust Receipts 1,000	75¼
4,000	71½	Oregon Short Line 6s 20,000	91½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	86	15,000	91¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000	80¼	5,000	91⅞
1,000	80	32,000	92
1,000	80½	1,000	91½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 23,000	94	Trust Co Certs 5,000	91⅜
L S & M So 1st Reg 5,000	116	6,000	91⅝
Long Island G M 4s 5,000	96	People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 25,000	90
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 5,000	94	10,000b3	90½
Louis & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st 1,000	101½	6,000	90½
Manhat Ry Con 4s 3,000	97¼	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 15,000	24
Met Elevated 2d 1,000	108	2d Pref Inc 40,000	15½
Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	70¾	15,000	15¾
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000	104½	20,000	15½
South Minn Div 2,000	116¼	5,000	15⅝
Southwest Div 2,000	115¼	5,000	15¾
1,000	115	3d Pref Inc 9,000	11
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 5,000	115½	Phil & Read Gen 4s 1,000	72⅜
5,000	115⅜	2,000	72
5,000	115½	5,000	72⅝
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 1,000	80⅞	1,000	73
8,000	81	Pitts & West 1st 4s 4,000	83⅜
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 14,000	47½	3,000	83¾
5,000	47⅜	2,000	83
Morgan's L & T 7s 9,000	125	Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 15,000	91⅜
Mor & Essex 7s, '71 1,000	119½	5,000	92
Nat Starch M Co 1st 2,000	90½	St L & Iron Mt 5s 3,000	78½
		St Jo & Grand I 1st 1,000	58
		Trust Co Certs 5,000	59
		St L & San Fran 2d Class A 1,000	114¼
		Class B 2,000	114½
		Class C 7,000	114½
		St L & S Fr G M 6s 6,000	102¼
		St Louis S W 1st 19,000	62½
		5,000	62¼
		St Paul, M & M 1st 1,000	110½
		Montana Ext 4s 3,000	86
		5,000	85⅝
		2,000	85½
		St Paul, M & M 2d 5,000	119
		5,000s20F	119
		San An & Ar Pass 4s 7,000	54½
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 9,000	88⅞
		2,000, c	88⅜
		2,000	88⅝
		1,000	88¾
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	86
		6,000	86¼
		1,000	86½
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000	24¾
		4,000	25
		Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts 7,000	80
		Tol, Peo & West 4s	
		Cou Fd July, '95, Incl 5,000	68
		Union Pac 1st, 1898 5,000s15F	103⅜
		1,000	105¼
		Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 2,000	87
		Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000	98
		U S Sordage Co 1st 5,000	62
		Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 1,000	96½
		Wabash 1st 5s 14,000	105¼
		2,000	105⅜
		9,000	105¼
		10,000	105⅛
		15,000	105
		6,000	105¼
		5,000	105⅜
		2,000	105½
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 9,000	70
		6,000	70¼
		West Shore Gtd 4s 21,000	104⅜
		Registered 4,000s3	104⅜
		500s3	105
		1,000	104½
		1,000	104¼
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 12,000	111
		Wn Un Col Trust 5s 5,000	107½
		Wiscon Cent Co 1st 8,000	50¾

Total sales.....1,051,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	141	144
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	36¼
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil	35	45
American Tobacco pf.	107	110
*Bay State Gas	22	22⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¼	7¼
B. & S. Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston A. L. pf.	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	16	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	..
Canadian Pacific	56	57½
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	14	15
Central & South American Tel.	117	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143	145
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	70	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	5
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	16¾	17½
Commercial Cable	141	..
Consolidated Coal	80	84
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅜	11⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	33¾	34¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	5¾	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	32
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	11
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M.	8¾	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1½	1¾
Homestake	17½	..
Illinois Central	82	83
Iowa Central	6	6½
Iowa Central pf.	22	23
Kansas & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15¼	21
Laclede Gas pf.	85	88
Lake Erie & Western	16	16½
*Long Island Traction	12	12¾
L., N. A. & C.	6	7
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20¾	22
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	105	115

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	87⅞	90⅝	87⅛	90⅜	50,580
Balt. Trac.	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	200
Chicago Gas	74⅝	76⅞	74⅝	76⅞	18,600
C., R. I. & P.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	1,330
C., B. & Q.	71¼	71⅝	71	71⅝	2,840
C., M. & St. P.	56¼	56⅞	55⅞	56⅝	10,980
Cent. of N. J.	90	91	89¾	91	1,150
Chi. & N. W.	95⅝	96¼	95¼	96¼	1,720
Can. South.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	100
D., L. & W.	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	20
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	10⅜	10	10¼	240
Gen. Electric	34	34½	34	34⅝	50
L. & Nash.	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	300
Manhattan	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	250
Met. Traction	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	200
Mo. Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	520
N. Y. & N. E.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	80
Phil. & Read.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	2,270
Northern Pac.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	200
Southern Ry.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	80
Tenn. Coal	31	31	31	31	100
U. S. Cord.	8	8	7¾	7¾	950
U S Leath. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	10
U S Leath. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
Wabash pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	50
Welsh. Light	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	1,000
West. Union	87	87¼	87	87¼	200

Total sales.....74,180

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	$5,000
Can. S. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
C., B. & Q. cn.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	3,000
I. & G. N. 2d	71	71	71	71	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	47½	47½	47½	47½	3,000
N Y, O. & W. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	3,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	$15,000
Rock I. 5s, c.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5,000
South. R. 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	5,000
Term. Set. 6s	82	82	82	82	4,000
Wabash 1st	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	3,000

Total sales.....$61,000

Mining Stocks.

Best & Belcher	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Bulwer	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
Gould & Curry	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Horn Silver	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	300
Mexican	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100

Total sales.....800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58	58¼	57⅝	58	454,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	95	100
American Lithograph pf.	55	..
*American Bank Note	41	45
American Grocery 1st pf.	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf.	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	6	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18½	20½
Beckton Construction pf.	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.), N. Y. Central	94	118
Beech & Mortgage Guarantee	115	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167¾	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	10½	13½
*Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	68½	72
Brooklyn Gas Company	..	..
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf.	60	64
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65¼	67¼
Celluloid Company stock	64	68
Central & South Am. Telegraph.	120	122½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip.	113	116
Central Cross-Town	166	165
Cent. Park, North & East River.	160	165
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds.	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	88	75
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	60	..
Continental Trust	160	92
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	95
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	92	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150½	152½
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
*Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112
*Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178½	181½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st.	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s.	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	42	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	51	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	54½	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	312
Gar

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
30 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

FLIES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of
Third Mortgage Bonds
AND
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.
Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits therafter.
EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.
LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

SUGAR AND GAS.
We think a sale on this bulge: THE GENERAL LIST SHOULD BE BOUGHT ON EVERY WEAK SPOT—prices low and sentiment bearish is reason enough for a rise.
T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BOSTON OFFICE 15 STATE STREET.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, COFFEE,
bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin. Call or send for our daily letter and circular.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D STREET.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway
First Mortgage Bondholders.
Holders of the above bonds who may be disposed to join in forming a protective committee to guard their interests are requested to send their names, addresses, and number of bonds held by them to the office of the Home Insurance Company, No. 119 Broadway, or Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW 4 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 Broad St.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $10,082.89. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 22, 1895.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this Committee, dated July 12, 1894, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York more than $3,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds, and the certificates issued by the said Trust Company therefor have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

In view of the pendency of an action begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it is important that as many as possible of your bonds be deposited at the disposal of your Committee, in order that your interests may be protected in any steps which your Committee may deem it necessary to take in the premises.

The Committee hereby extend the time within which deposits of bonds may be made without penalty with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, TO JANUARY 15, 1895, after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of ten dollars per bond, in the discretion of the Committee.

New-York, December 15, 1894.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000
Allows interest on deposits.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.
George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V. Pres. James Timpson, 2d V. Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec'y.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson.
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V.-Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Fiers on Hamilton, Treas.
Directors 1894:
August Belmont, John Kean, Jr.,
E. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis, R. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Edward Tuck,
John N. A. Griswold, John I. Waterbury,
H. L. Higginson, R. T. Wilson.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company,
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand dollars. ($45,000.)
The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of January, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION CO., MUTUAL Life Building, 32 Nassau St.—New-York, Dec. 15, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the West Side Construction Company have made a final assessment upon its capital stock of $40 per share, payable Jan. 15, 1895.
Payment may be made to either the Treasurer of the company, 32 Nassau St., or the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City.
Stock certificates should be presented at the time of paying said assessment in order that proper indorsement of such payment may be made on the certificates.
F. E. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,365 Broadway, 36th Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 228 South Third St.,
Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the company's office, No. 228 South Third St., Philadelphia.
As the attendance last year indicated that larger accommodations for the meeting of the stockholders should be provided than the company's office affords, it was heretofore announced that the meeting would be held at the drawing room of the New Century Club, No. 124 South Twelfth St. A question having been raised, however, as to the power legally to convene the annual meeting at any other place than the office of the company in Philadelphia, it will, as above stated, be there convened; and objection having been publicly made to the New-Century drawing room as being too small for the proper accommodation of the meeting, arrangements have been made for the use of Musical Fund Hall, Locust St., above Eighth, Philadelphia, (instead of the New Century drawing room,) in order that the stockholders may, if they desire adjourn to that hall.
Stockholders can obtain the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting at any time by personal application or by letter to the Secretary's office, No. 228 South Third St., Philadelphia, where copies of the Annual Report can be obtained on or after Jan. 9, 1895. JNO. R. FANSHAWE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, Jan. 8, 1895.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Ebenezer K. Wright,
Joseph T. Moore,
Stuyvesant Fish,
George S. Hart,
Charles Sternbarch,
Charles Scribner,
Edward C. Hoyt,
Edward E. Poor,
W. Rockhill Potts,
August Belmont,
Richard Delafield,
Francis R. Appleton,
John Jacob Astor,
George S. Hickok,
George Frederic Pietor.
And, as Inspectors of Election:
John M. Cornell, Eugene Higgins,
and Alexander T. Van Nest.
At a subsequent meeting of the board Ebenezer K. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and Stuyvesant Fish and Edward E. Poor were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents, and George S. Hickok and Edward J. Baldwin were reappointed Cashier and Assistant Cashier, respectively. GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier, and Secretary of the Board.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York,
32 to 38 East 42d St.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held Jan. 8, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
THOMAS L. JAMES,
ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD,
WILLIAM R. GRACE,
NOAH DAVIS,
MATTHEW C. D. BORDEN,
H. WALTER WEBB,
CHARLES C. CLARKE,
SAMUEL BARTON,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
JAMES D. LAYNG.
And for Inspectors of Election Charles F. James and C. T. Van Santvoord.
At a subsequent meeting of the board Thomas L. James was re-elected President and Alfred Van Santvoord Vice President, both unanimously.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At the annual election of Directors held on the 8th inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
ROBERT BAYLES,
GEORGE M. OLCOTT,
RICHARD P. MERRITT,
JOHN T. WILLETS,
ALEXANDER GILBERT,
HENRY W. BANKS,
W. IRVING CLARK,
JAMES L. MORAN, Jr.,
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN ABENDROTH,
EDWARD J. HALL,
JOSEPH C. BALDWIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the board Robert Bayles was re-elected President and Alexander Gilbert Vice President. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
Francis A. Palmer, Joel E. Fischer,
Francis P. Furnald, John F. Talmage,
John Lawrence, David S. Walton,
Hudson Hoagland, James Talcott,
George F. Gantz, George C. Clarke,
Arthur T. J. Rice, John W. Condit,
Andrew Mills, Seth E. Thomas,
William B. Putney.
Jacob A. Geissenhainer, James G. Johnson, and Horace F. Hutchinson were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland Vice President.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.
AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held to-day Mr. Samuel H. Rathbone was duly elected President, Mr. Richard A. Cunningham Vice President, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year:
Matthew Baird, Joseph J. Kittel,
Rich'd A. Cunningham, Robert C. Rathbone,
John F. Carroll, Samuel H. Rathbone,
William Foster, George P. Sheldon,
Myer Hellman, Richard K. Sheldon,
James B. Story, Bernard Metzger,
And as Inspectors of Election
Fritz Handrich, Robert Lambert,
Percival C. Smith.
JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 115 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895. CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.
At the annual meeting of stockholders of this bank held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Gelshenen, James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, Chas. T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Wm. J. Arkell, and Geo. H. Wyckoff.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1895, Mr. Gelshenen was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Geo. H. Wyckoff was unanimously re-elected Vice President. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Starch Mfg. Co. will be held at its office, in Covington, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Jan. 17, and reopen Monday morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1888, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 12 M. The voting register will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895. H. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of the preferred income and sinking fund debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of Oct. 1, 1876, and the Debenture Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 2 P. M. The transfer books of the debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895. H. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402, Hudson St., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. BUXDAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 9, 1895.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the subscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held on Friday, Jan. 11, 1895, at 4 P. M., in the Dispensary Building, corner Waverley Place and Christopher Street. The annual report of the Trustees for the past year will be submitted, and an election for a new Board of Trustees for the ensuing year will then take place. CHARLES N. SCOBAY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
National Banking Association.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders held the 8th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JAMES M. CONSTABLE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
GEORGE H. BYRD,
JAMES MOIR,
G. AMSINCK,
A. W. HARD,
H. B. LAIDLAW,
D. O. MILLS,
JOHN L. RIKER,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
E. S. MASON,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
HENRY C. SWORDS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. E. S. Mason was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. R. B. Ferris was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Joseph Fox, J. W. Mack,
Daniel T. Hoag, Leonard Friedman,
John H. Watson, Max J. Lissauer,
William L. Skidmore, Thomas P. Piske,
John S. Foster, Simeon Ford,
Myer S. Isaacs, Lewis Seasongood,
Charles Reed, D. H. Rowland,
As Inspectors of Election:
Ebenezer K. Wright,
N. Shiverick,
Herman Mendel.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Western National Bank of the City of New-York, held Jan. 8, 1895, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Charles J. Canda, Brayton Ives,
Juan M. Ceballos, John Howard Latham,
Wm. N. Coler, Jr., Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Searles,
Mercellus Hartley, Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry B. Hyde, Sidney F. Tyler,
William A. Wheelock.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Brayton Ives was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. V. P. Snyder Vice President.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central National Bank, held this day at its banking room, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, EDWIN LANGDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, WOODBURY LANGDON
WILLIAM L. STRONG, JOHN CLAFLIN,
EDWARD C. SAMPSON, JOHN A. McCALL,
JAMES H. DUNHAM, COURTLANDT D. MOSS
HENRY TUCK.
And for Inspectors of Election:
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
BRYCE GRAY,
RALPH L. CUTTER.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, Wm. L. Strong, Esq., having declined a renomination as President on account of his recent election as Mayor of New-York City, Vice President Edwin Langdon was unanimously elected President.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, January 9th, 1895.
At the annual election held on January 8, 1895, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the bank for the ensuing year:
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
WM. W. ASTOR,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
THOMAS DENNY,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, MR. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN was unanimously re-elected President, and MR. ALEX. H. STEVENS, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At the annual election held on the 8th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz:
George W. Quintard, John A. Delanoy,
Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, Max Danziger,
William H. Chase, Henry Hofheimer,
John Wilkin, George F. Johnson,
Henry B. Pye.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.
The anfual meeting of the club will be held on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
The polls for the election will open at 6:30 o'clock P. M., and remain open until 9:30 o'clock P. M.,
GEO. BETHUNE ADAMS,
Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividends of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred and FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New-York City, on the 28th day of January, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7, 1895.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1895.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. in cash upon the capital stock, payable on demand; and
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1894, certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 14 next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.
GEO. W. JONES,
Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St., New-York, Jan. 7, 1895.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 15th inst., till Friday, Feb. 1.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA.
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.
H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st Feb. prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1895.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPANY,
111 Broadway, New-York.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record out of the net earnings of the company.
Jan. 9, 1895. D. J. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Eighty-fifth Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of this company, No. 151 Broadway.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 15th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 AND 343 BOWERY.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1894, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1895.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1895.
JOHN TIEBOUT, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 8th Av., corner 42d St.
Sixty-ninth semi-annual dividend. On and after Jan. 21, 1895, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 up to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays. Assets, $6,950,000. Surplus, $650,000.
ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SAID SHE LOANED HIM HUNDREDS

Miss Evelyn Stedecker Had Been Sorry for Caesar L. Pinto, Whose Arrest for Forgery She Caused.

Caesar L. Pinto, a rather striking-looking man of about fifty years, an importer at 90 Beaver Street, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant issued the day before at the instance of Miss Evelyn Stedecker, who said she was a dressmaker living at 146 West Twenty-second Street, and who charged him with having forged a check for $5. She is middle-aged and is said to be a sister of Leon Stedecker, the bookmaker.

She said, in the Jefferson Market Court, when the defendant was arraigned, that she had known him for many years, and that for the last year she had been lending him large sums of money. One loan was $75, of which $70 was in cash and $5 in a check in her favor and indorsed by her.

She alleged that Mr. Pinto took the check and wrote above her signature, "Pay to the order of Barto, Pinto & Co. for value received."

"He has," she said, "borrowed sums of from $2 to $200 from me. Many a time he has come to me and said if he didn't have money at once he wouldn't be able to pay his rent, and his wife and child would be put out in the street. I have taken the money I was saving to pay my own rent and given it to him, taking the risk of being put out myself in order to save him. I have been sorry for the man, as he seemed to have heavy burdens."

Mr. Pinto did not seem to be disturbed by his arrest. He said the charge was ridiculous and that the check had been given him in the ordinary course of business and not as a loan.

"What have you got to say to this charge?" said Justice Taintor.

"Nothing," said the prisoner, calmly.

"Do you wish an examination?" asked the Justice.

"Why, of course," was the reply. "What did you think I would want?"

The Justice held him in $500 for examination next Monday. Bail was furnished by Joseph Mora.

PROPOSED CHANGES ON THE CANALS

Improvements Suggested by the State Engineer and Surveyor.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor will be presented to the Assembly next Monday. It will be one of the most important reports ever sent out of that department. It will contain many points of great commercial interest, and also important suggestions for changes in canal improvements.

The first improvement considered is the deepening of the canals, thereby greatly increasing the carrying capacity of the boats.

Probably the most interesting to the boatmen themselves are the proposed changes in the system of lockage in many places. The greatest benefit will be the doing away with the "Sixteens" above Cohoes, which are sixteen locks, one after the other, in order to accomplish the great change in grade. As has been announced, the new system will consist of one steel lifting lock in place of the present number of the old kind, the time required for the operation being proportionately reduced, besides shortening the distance about three and a half miles. The lift-lock system will be recommended for Lockport and Newark, in addition to Cohoes, but the appropriation asked for will simply cover plans for that work and the demonstration of the principle at Lockport.

The report will also recommend the investigation of an electrical towing device, and cuts and a description of the scheme will be shown. The idea ignores the trolley scheme, and consists of a twenty-horse-power electric motor, which runs on an elevated track of one rail over the towpath. The motor is connected with the boat by a rope, and is controlled by a cord reaching from the boat. One of the features of the idea is contained in the fact that it does not interfere in any way with any process of towing now in vogue.

DEFENSES OF NARRAGANSETT BAY

Electrical Apparatus for the Torpedo Equipment Now in New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9.—Word has been received here that the electrical apparatus for the equipment of the torpedo defenses of Narragansett Bay has arrived in New-York, where it will be allowed to remain, as the climate here is considered too damp and of a character, generally speaking, which would probably cause it great damage, and render it unfit for use in an emergency. It will be carefully stored in New-York on Government ground, and in the care of Government officers, and when, if ever, it is wanted, with fast dispatch boats, such as the Cushing and the Stiletto, the whole mechanism can be brought here in a few hours.

As it rests in New-York it is all ready to be set up. Were it to be stored here it would require constant care, and very likely would only become destroyed. It is calculated that were it ever to be required for actual use, this fact would not become so suddenly evident that time for getting the apparatus here would not be available.

The armament for the fortifications will be ten twelve-inch guns, six ten-inch, and four eight-inch, mounted on disappearing carriages, and eighty-two twelve-inch mortars. Similar fortification of other important harbors and bays is expected to follow.

Responsibility of Novelists.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The novelist has much to answer for—as, for example, at the North London Police Court. A girl

PEYTON WILL CASE ENDED

The Husband Consents to a Compromise with the Executors.

SETTLES ON INCOME FOR FIVE YEARS

He Had Been Cut Off from Sharing in the Big Estate by Mrs. Peyton—The Terms of the Agreement.

The Peyton will contest is at an end. William K. Peyton, who under the terms of the will of his wife, Josephine L., was cut off from all participation in her estate, valued at about $4,000,000 for "conduct unbefitting a husband," has withdrawn his action to set aside the will.

Mr. Peyton has accepted a compromise by which the executors bind themselves to pay him the income of $100,000 for five years from the date of his wife's death.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday signed an order ratifying the settlement and authorizing the executors to carry out the provisions of the will as executed by the testatrix, with the exception of the paragraph relating to her husband.

Until their separation, some time ago, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton lived in the fine house at 16 West Seventieth Street. Here Mrs. Peyton died on Nov. 7, 1894. She left real property in this State valued at $3,000,000, and real estate in New-Jersey and Alabama estimated to be worth about $300,000. In addition to this there was personal property valued at $225,000.

Mrs. Peyton left almost all of her property to her daughter by her first husband, Mabel R. Sherman, who is seventeen years old. Under her will, Mrs. Peyton also left about $30,000 to charity, mainly to churches. For many years she had been a member of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and was largely interested in church work. She was about fifty-five years old at the time of her death.

Mr. Peyton was her second husband. He is a Methodist and about sixty years old. Mrs. Peyton acquired her fortune from her father. By the provisions of her will she left, among other bequests, a trust fund of $100,000 for the benefit of her husband, who was to receive the income of it during his life. After his death the principal of the trust was to become part of the residuary estate. The residue of her fortune, Mrs. Peyton provided, should be held for the benefit of her daughter, Miss Sherman, until she became twenty-five years old, and when that time arrived she should receive one-half of it, and the remaining half to be held for her children, or, in the event of her dying childless, then it was to be divided among twenty-five charitable institutions.

Under the second codicil the husband was to receive real property in this city of the value of $50,000, and also in New-Jersey and Alabama of the value of about $50,000. The third codicil revoked all bequests and provisions for her husband, for "conduct unbefitting a husband," and also revoked his appointment as trustee and executor of her will, and as guardian of her daughter. She appointed as her executors and trusteees Edward P. Schell, Sylvester Pope, and William L. Condit. James C. McEachon was appointed guardian of the daughter, Mabel, pending the contest.

A few weeks after the filing of the will and codicils, Mr. Peyton began a contest over the codicil mainly, which disinherited him, alleging undue influence and mental incapacity on the part of his wife. Before any steps were taken in court, efforts were made to bring about a compromise. In the meantime the executors and trustees were appointed temporary administrators of the estate.

An agreement of compromise and settlement was reached on Dec. 24 last between the executors and trustees and Mr. Peyton, his stepdaughter consenting to it. By this agreement Mr. Peyton has withdrawn all objections to the will and codicils being admitted to probate, and he stipulates that he will not seek to revoke the probate. He also renounces all right to any property or moneys or bequests under the will and codicils, and also as executor and guardian of his stepdaughter. The agreement provides that $100,000 is to be held by the trustees and invested, and the net income paid to him for a period not longer than five years from the date of his wife's death. It is to terminate at any time sooner in the event of his death.

The executors deem this settlement for the best interests of the estate, as they declare that a contest would entail expenses of at least $50,000, and a long litigation, which would prove a financial loss to the estate. Miss Sherman made an affidavit stating that, after consultation with her relatives and friends, she considered the settlement was the best thing that could be done.

The executors, in their statement to the Surrogate, said that it was the intention of Mrs. Peyton, in her lifetime, to make provision for the support and maintenance of her husband, but she was prevented from making such arrangement and provision by her death, although for a short time prior to her death she had paid to him an allowance.

AWARDS FOR UP-TOWN PROPERTY

Controller Fitch's Action Respecting Holders Along the Harlem Railroad.

Controller Fitch has obtained from Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari directing Commissioners Daniel Lord, Daniel P. Hays, and James M. Varnum, who were appointed by Mayor Gilroy some time ago to take testimony to ascertain the damages and make awards to property owners in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards whose property had been injured by the changes in the grades of streets and avenues made by the depression of the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, to make return in cases in which awards have been made by them.

While the certiorari refers to but one case, in which the Controller seeks to obtain a review of the award by the Commissioners, yet the proceedings seem to attack the validity and constitutionality of the act and the amendments to it under which the Commissioners were appointed.

The case particularly referred to is that of Rachel Purdy, to whom was awarded $2,500 as damages to her property occasioned by the change of grade. The Controller says the act and its amendments are void, for various reasons, among others because it was contrary to the law requiring that "no private or local bill shall be passed by the Legislature which shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be embraced in the title."

Mr. Fitch also says that the award was unwarranted and contrary to law, and that the Commissioners committed many errors in making it.

SUIT AGAINST MATTHEW BAIRD.

Action Brought by the Receiver of Sargent Granite Company.

Matthew Baird, the paving contractor of this city, is charged with having improperly acquired property of the Sargent Granite Company.

Peter B. Olney, the receiver of the company, has begun suit to get the property back, and yesterday the action was put on trial in the Supreme Court.

According to the complaint, Matthew Baird owned half the stock in the company. Three of the five Directors of the concern were his employes, and, in August, 1892, it is alleged, he got them to transfer the leases and sell out the company to him for $100,000, which the company owed him.

This transfer left out, as alleged, other Directors, to whom was owing about $50,000, and in May, 1893, Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, appointed Peter B. Olney receiver. Up to the present time, the Receiver has been unable to get possession of the property, which, in the meantime, has been run by the defendant.

The defense is that the company was insolvent, and the action of the Directors in turning over the property to Baird was legal, under the circumstances.

W. J. Clark, at one time Secretary of the company, was the only witness examined yesterday. He testified that all his actions in the matter were under the direction of Mr. Baird. G. C. Comstock appeared for the receiver, and Joseph Fettretch for the defendant.

The case was not concluded.

WILL PUNISH ALL THE CLUBBERS

What Recorder Goff Says of Policemen Who Treat Prisoners Cruelly.

Recorder Goff means to make it warm for policemen who use their clubs, whenever it lies in his power.

This fact was made apparent yesterday, when Philip Lamont, accused of stealing a watch, valued at $47, from Adolf Krull, was arraigned for pleading before the Recorder in Part I. of General Sessions. Lamont told the Recorder that after his arrest an officer of the Twentieth Precinct clubbed him into admitting that he had stolen the watch.

The Recorder looked at the prisoner a moment, and said: "Your statements are unsupported and I do not believe you. You are in a position here that makes it impossible for me to take your word. However, I wish it understood right here that if any case of a policeman's brutality in clubbing a prisoner comes before me in a proper way, supported by evidence, I will take upon myself the duties of a committing magistrate."

Lamont at first pleaded not guilty, but a few minutes afterward withdrew his plea of not guilty, and admitted taking the watch. The Recorder learned that the prisoner was an old offender, and sentenced him at once to seven years and six months in State prison.

BANK CLERK CARTER SENTENCED

To Serve Six Years and Six Months in Kings County Penitentiary.

Another bank clerk, Edward R. Carter, was yesterday sent to the Kings County Penitentiary to keep Seely, the National Shoe and Leather Bank robber, company.

Carter was sentenced for six years and six months.

He was transfer clerk of the National Bank of Commerce of 29 Nassau Street, and pleaded guilty to the indictment against him for embezzling the bank's money, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. Carter's total defalcation was $30,000.

His counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin, in entering the plea of guilty, asked the Judge to be as lenient with the prisoner as he consistently could.

Carter took his sentence coolly, and remained silent and sullen. His wife had a long conference with Judge Benedict in his chambers, in company with Mr. Baldwin, before the Judge went into court. She did not see Carter, and was not present in court when sentence was passed.

Carter was taken back to Ludlow Street Jail by a Deputy Marshal. He will not be transferred to the penitentiary until the end of the week.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL'S WILL

Bequests to a Cemetery and a Church —Provisions for His Relatives.

The will of William E. Treadwell, the wealthy cracker manufacturer, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. There is no petition filed with the will giving the amount of the property, but from the bequests there must be a great deal of it.

The only charitable bequests are a gift of $5,000 to the Marble Cemetery, and the gift of his pew in the Church of the Incarnation to the church corporation.

Mr. Treadwell leaves various pieces of property on Front, Warren, Washington, and Pearl Streets to relatives and friends, and $50,000 in various sums of money to friends. He leaves seven hundred shares of Sugar stock to distant relatives. The residue of his estate goes to his sister Rachel Hustace. He directs that his stock in the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and his home in Tarrytown be kept in the family as long as possible.

Edward B. Pearsall, John Reynolds, and John L. Williams are the executors.

The Federal Grand Jury.

The Federal Grand Jury for the January Term was sworn in yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court. It is composed of the following members:

Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, 7 University Place, foreman; W. H. Parsons, Jr., paper, 4 Warren Street; R. Textar, insurance, 120 Broadway; H. M. Robinson, paper, 319 Broadway; E. M. Welch, artist, 34 Gramercy Park; Percy R. Payne, banker, 52 Wall Street; C. H. Ruhl, artist's materials, 140 Sullivan Street; T. R. Robertson, real estate, 303 West Thirty-fourth Street; H. S. Sprague, merchant, 19 South Street; E. G. Kennedy, engraving, 868 Broadway; A. F. Hyde, merchant, 354 Broadway; Alexander Guiterman, manager, 344 West Fifty-eighth Street; J. B. Golden, upholsterer, 107 West Twenty-ninth Street; W. P. Glenny, men's furnishing, 1,129 Broadway; P. E. Bell, steel, 26 Cortlandt Street; W. C. Hazleton, architect, 113 West Ninety-sixth Street; C. V. Kipp, dry goods, 3 Mercer Street; David Carr, importer, 114 West Forty-eighth Street; H. Brewer, bags, 78 Pearl Street; D. O. Eggleston, iron, 267 Front Street; A. M. Hawes, woolens, 198 Lewis Street; M. M. Lewis, woolens, 213 Church Street; B. G. Mitchell, assistant secretary, 54 Wall Street.

May Reduce the Wife's Judgments.

Referee Abel E. Blackman, has filed a report with the Supreme Court, finding that Catherine Louise O'Conor Jones is the holder of judgments aggregating $35,569.589, standing against her husband, Mason R. Jones, which she has not been able to collect. Some of these judgments have been standing for years.

Mason R. Jones has an income of from $16,500 to $18,000 a year. This money came to him, under the will of Mary Mason Jones, from trusts held for him by George G. Williams, Woodbury G. Langdon, and George B. Post, as trustees.

The property from which the income derives includes 741, 743, and 745 Fifth Avenue, 632 Broadway, 126 Bowery, 164 Crosby Street, and also the Mason, on Fifty-eighth Street.

The referee finds that $12,000 a year is unnecessary for the support of Mr. Jones, and that his income above this sum should be paid to his wife and applied to the settlements of the judgments that she holds against him, until they are fully paid.

Complaint Against Sistare Dismissed.

The Grand Jury yesterday, dismissed the complaint against H. M. Sistare of Sistare & Sons, brokers. The complaint was made by Max Feldmeyer, who claimed that on March 15, 1890, he gave Sistare an order to buy fifty shares of Manhattan Elevated stock, and told him to pay for it with the proceeds of a loan on bonds held by Sistare for him. Later Sistare said he had obtained the loan and purchased the stock and that it was being transferred on the books of the Manhattan Company.

Feldmeyer claimed he was unable to get the stock, although he tried many times, and at last in April, 1890, Sistare & Sons failed. He wished to secure an indictment. The Grand Jury held that there was no ground for an indictment.

Exonerated Lawyer T. Henry Dewey.

When Archibald W. Berks fell out with T. Henry Dewey, a lawyer of 48 Wall Street, he framed a complaint for submission to the General Term of the Supreme Court asking for Mr. Dewey's disbarment.

Among other little things, Mr. Berks charged that the lawyer had been guilty of "conspiracy, collusion, perjury, and intimidation."

The court yesterday handed down a decision exonerating Mr. Dewey from the charges, holding that "this application is utterly without merit, and is denied." Berks, it is said has other suits to disbar lawyers, and some libel suits are promised.

Laidlaw-Sage Trial Adjourned.

The trial of the suit of William R. Laidlaw, the broker's clerk, for $50,000 damages, against Russell Sage, for injuries received in the Norcross dynamite bomb explosion, was again adjourned yesterday.

The trial will be taken up on Monday. Yesterday's adjournment was secured by the defendant on account of the absence of an important witness.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—William Blaikie, who represents the executors of the will of Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, the widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather, whose estate, valued at over $6,000,000, has been in litigation ever since his death, has filed a notice of appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the recent decision of Justice Truax setting aside the deed of gift of the executors of Mr. Fayerweather's will, under which the residuary estate, of over $3,000,000 was given to various colleges and hospitals, and other institutions throughout the country.

—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, a jury yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the defendant in the suit of Lucy Hawthorne against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, James R. Hawthorne, who was struck by a train on the track of defendant on Nov. 17, 1893. The Judge ruled that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant.

—A jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace yesterday rendered a verdict for $1,500 for the plaintiff, Lucy Couch, who is nine years old, in the suit brought by her father and guardian, Richard Couch, of 300½ East Twentieth Street, against the Wells-Fargo Express Company for $15,000 damages for injury received by Lucy on the night of Sept. 18, 1893, when she was struck by one of the defendant's wagons.

—Mrs. Lillian Davis, the friend of Charles S. Osborn, the wine merchant, failed to obey an order of court to appear for examination in the supplementary proceedings against Osborn yesterday, and Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court, noted her default. Wales F. Severance, who acts for Arnold Hekner, who has a judgment against Osborn for $688.88, said he would be punished for contempt of court.

—Mrs. A. F. Rideout of 305 West Fifty-fifth Street, a lady of prepossessing appearance, and fashionably attired in black silk, velvet, and sable furs, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge preferred against her by Post Office Inspector Charles L. Morris, of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

—Mrs. Mamie M. Palfrey, who was to be examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings before Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court, in the second suit brought against her by Haas Brothers, did not put in an appearance, and the court noted her default. Lawyer Mayer will get an order to punish her for contempt.

—Frank L. Palmer of 48 East Fourth Street, who was until last Saturday a Post Office clerk at Station A, Houston and Cross-by Streets, pleaded guilty yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to robbing the mails. Palmer was remanded for sentence.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 62—Jerome F. Manning, appellant, vs. Irvine G. McLarren, as special administrator, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 137—Cyrus F. Palmer, appellant, vs. The Village of Corning.—Argument continued by George T. Spencer for the appellee and concluded by E. H. Risley for the appellant.

No. 729—The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and

No. 832—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.—Argument commenced by N. J. Hammond for the Inter-State Commerce Commission and continued by Edward Baxter for the railroad company.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 10, will be as follows: Nos. 729, (and 832,) 141, 142, 143, 144, 140, 29, 33, 3, 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—16—Glenn vs. Eddy. 17½—Glenn vs. same. 85—Woods vs. Johns Manufacturing Company. 105—Moore vs. Stelljis. 89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3—Humphreys vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 118—United Verde Copper Company vs. Link Belt Engine Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

58—Murtagh vs. Tugs James W. Husted and W. E. Chapman. 68—Drum vs. Tug Elmira and Lighter E. Sterns. 65—Price vs. Yacht Frique. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cumings Dredging Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Murdough.

Class VI.—2—Rimoldi vs. Chatfield.

Class VII.—3—Allison vs. Strowger Automatic Company.

Class VIII.—4—Frank vs. Read. 5—Ehrich vs. Vichi. 6—Palmer vs. Bailey & Co. 7—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 8—Matter of Peekamose Fishing Club. 9—Nehenzahl vs. Jacobs. 10—Corn vs. Stern. 11—People, &c., vs. Medford Fancy Goods Company. 12—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 13—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Armstrong. 14—Cushman vs. Timayenis. 15—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Kahn. 16—Donnelly vs. McArdle. 17—Matter of Widmayer. 18—Debler vs. Farmers' Feed Company. 19—Simonson vs. Mayer. 20—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 21—Gibson vs. Blakely. 22—Levey vs. Kiernan News Agency. 23—Hay vs. Cole. 24—Schulze vs. Cole. 25—Frennel vs. Newwitter. 26—Koch vs. Schmidt. 27—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 28—Stecher Lithographic Company vs. Hygienic Salt Company. 29—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1668—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Rooseyelt vs. Behrman. 2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 300—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 646—Henderson vs. Henderson. 995—Kyl vs. Rhodes. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 766—Reilly. vs. Freeman. 738—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ransom. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 2077—Kelly vs. Sheehan. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingerstein. 1606—Albro vs. Blume.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III. ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

5811—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1550—Weber vs. Mangle. 3680—Scott vs. Behsman. 2152—Demmer vs. Mayor, &c. 2004—Burke vs. Edison General Electric Company. 4470—Gregg vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 5449—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 4381—Godine vs. Kidd. 2220—Silver vs. Farley. 2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1744—Pinkney vs. Darling. 5538—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 2690—Donnelly vs. Seacord. 2744—Jacquin vs. Boutard. 1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 5513—Hoffman vs. Fogarty. 2590—Moreland vs. Edgerly.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

20—Boyd vs. Boyd. 22—Drake vs. Wenman & Co. 23—Drake vs. Thompson, Derr & Co. 24—Oakes vs. High. 13—Kittel vs. Stueve. 45a—Grant vs. McNutt. 53—Wallace vs. Denny. 57—Carlson vs. Winterson. 75—Heilman vs. Hess.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

12—Hedges vs. Posey.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2363—Weil vs. Herman. 950—Andrews vs. Ebling. 631—Mandel vs. Mervash. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1097—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Sickels vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 1237—Bohm vs. Brennan. 757½—Ahler vs. Simon. 2582—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2558—Haas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1100—Cusick vs. Klots. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 93—Hirsch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

652—Strouse vs. Strauss. 659—Bennett vs. Steinman. 660—Young vs. Young. 585—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 529—Fisher vs. Gunn. 658—Mayer vs. Segall. 427—Townshend vs. Lockwood. 684—Gingrass vs. Glograss. 685—Renz vs. Renz. 692—Campbell vs. Campbell. 705—Kaufman vs. Lang. 704—Gallnoff vs. Galinoff.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1245—Schultz vs. Excelsior Quilting Company. 1448—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 1096—McKeon vs. Schultz. 1148—Curtis vs. Blum. 780—Boedecker vs. Winchester Fire Insurance Company. 1099—Leaycraft vs. Abbett. 785—Boedecker vs. New-York Bowery Insurance Company. 999—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c. 846—Congregation Charitable and Benevolent Association vs. Levine.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1258.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1195—Walsh vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 995—Sturges vs. Newcombe. 696—Sulzstein vs. Sosnowsky. 1200—Zellner vs. Lyon. 789—Cannon vs. Kraus. 812—Wallenberg vs. Kraus. 887—Hagan vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 1205—McNamara vs. Long. 1111—Smith vs. Mehrbach.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear

1744—Smith vs. Lavelle. 1728—Luff vs. Tonges. 1192—Papodalopo vs. Reilly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Mary J. Havemeyer. 973—Contested will of Mary A. Bachan.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Babette Wertheimer, William C. Noyes, Emerson Rhodes, Emma Harris, John W. Hahn. At 2 P. M.: Matthew V. Cable, Emma M. Warner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2883—Franklin National Bank vs. Switzer. 982—Sebree vs. Waldo. 787—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamboat Company. 833—Otto vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 501—Marche vs. Schlag. 667—Schack vs. Beller. 322—McGill vs. Henschell. 830—Stockton vs. Rogers. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 501—Van Winkle vs. Elmsford Real Estate Company. 375—Strowbridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 579—Ehrlich vs. Curley. 12—Edward Barr Company vs. Lockitt. 135—Thalmessinger vs. Blen. 140—Lee vs. Johl. 146—Keep vs. Horner. 149—Dunn vs. McElroy. 152—Stein vs. Stelndler. 158—Duggan vs. McCarthy. 312—Meyer vs. Moloney 319—Faber vs. Bimbach. 325—Tannenbaum vs. Mendel. 347—Pennell vs. Acconcia. 355—McGhee vs. McNally. 361—Humphrey vs. Henderson. 369—Paddock vs. Maxlow. 415—Hamilton vs. Percey. 384—Pascual vs. Simpson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

990—Donnelly vs. Carr. 517—Levy vs. Bachrach. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 63—Marks vs. Sickles. 1133—Patterson vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 1135—Wall vs. Mead. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1137—Fitzgerald vs. Timony. 1138—McKesson vs. Zibris. 1139—Hurdt vs. Greif. 1140—Brown vs. Flannery. 1140½—Sweeney vs. Dennison. 1141—May vs. McLaughlin. 1142—Solonhaefer Astlen Verein vs. Fountain. 1143—Schneider vs. Listner. 1144—Robinson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 1145—Kelly vs. Budd. 1146—Cohn vs. Stern. 1147—Adler vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1148—Rumpf vs. Perkiers. 1149—Ganz vs. Smith. 1150—Tauhe vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1151—Southmayd vs. Jackson. 1152—Doe vs. Kohlsart. 1153—Hirsch vs. Pelletried. 1154—Doll vs. Popper. 1155—Ryan vs. Martin. 1155½—Hecht vs. Heerwagen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

981—Heiman vs. Ruhland. 971—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 990—Guy vs. Reidel. 178—Ailey vs. Otis. 506—Frank vs. Robinson. 554—Sewalsky vs. Brettner. 571—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner. 2593—Edge Hill Wine Company vs. Sexton. 2645—Cohn vs. same. 1015—Tolin vs. Parmele Ecclesine Lumber Company. 28—Read vs. Smith. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1117—Belheimer vs. Urban. 1118—Orr vs. Cafuld. 1119—Machman vs. Logan. 1120—Levy vs. Kohn. 1121—Beringer vs. Bitterman. 1122—Rosenzweig vs. Kaiser. 1123—National Life Association of Hartford vs. Smith. 1124—Miko vs. Durland. 1125—Riley vs. Strong. 1125½—Shearer vs. Lindsay. 1126—Dolger vs. Leder. 1127—Del Monte vs. Crispi. 1128—Glasbrumer vs. Scallion. 1129—Rhodes vs. Miller. 1130—Seale vs. Hunt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2547—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 3139—Murray vs. Brady. 2894—Blodgett vs. Hall. 2778—E. de Braekeleer & Co. vs. Roch. 3025—Bryant vs. Eldred. 2937—Sullivan vs. Young. 3118—Courtney vs. Franklin. 3025—Cohen vs. Goldfarb. 3200—Edison General Electric Company vs. Kneeland.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistants McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—Francesco A. Calluchio. 2—Thomas Kerrigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Mendel Derbrawski. 2—John Kennedy and Christopher Boyle. 3—Charles G. Van Doom. 4—Martino Battertasi. 5—Samuel Bentag. 6—Michael Kelly. 7—Peter Columbus. 8—Joseph Carlo. 9—Giuseppe Montalo. 10—Minnie Wolf. 11—Frank Farrell.

Pleadings.—1—Wilton Gray. 2—Lillian Dormechke. 3—Susan Brown. 4—William Carroll. 5—Victor Miller. 6—Henry Kauffman. 7—George B. Meyer. 8—Charles H. Knoche, (5.) 9—Emil Jaeglen. 10—James Farrell and John M. Edwards. 11—John Schaeffer. 12—Richard Russell. 13—William Thomasson. 14—John Beerman. 15—Jacob Corleis. 16—William L. Wilkins. 17—Leonardo Privitora.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Dominick Connor, Thomas Moran, and Thomas Hickey. 2—Patrick Egan, John Hickey, and Thomas Connor. 3—Daniel Mazzeo. 4—John Wagner. 5—Henry Maxwell. 6—William Goller. 7—Joseph Gleason. 8—William Korn. 9—Joseph Hewson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Charles E. Baldwin, (2.) 2—Charles Neilson. 3—Lawrence Grosser. 4—Herman Makel. 5—William Metzger. 6—John Stringer, (2,) and William E. Conway. 7—John Cleary and Michael Fitzgerald. 8—Frank Scumnaal. 9—Louis Russo. 10—William Summers. 11—Isaac Tittlebaum. 12—Morris Zeichner. 13—Frank Sinnot. 14—Michael Maher. 15—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 16—Burger Paulson.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Todd vs. Seely—Gherardi Davis.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, J.—Usher vs. Beckwith—Stephen H. Olin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—David Krakey vs. William F. McDonald—Louis Hanneman.

CIT YCOURT—Ehrlich, J.—Joseph F. Smith vs. William H. Thafton—John H. Rogan.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

139—Healy vs. Tiernan. 357—Scholl vs. Monahan. 199—Thompson vs. Norwood. 626—Seely vs. Ulman and another. 369—Conselyea vs. American Legion of Honor. 1374—Isham (N. D. 14) vs. Isham. 188—Handt vs. Miller and another. 556—Lewandowski vs. Bowe. 751—Flannery vs. Cornell. Owing to said act, Chapter 152 of the Laws of 1894, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are required to present the same to us, duly verified, with such affidavits or other proof in support thereof as said owner or claimant may desire, within sixty days after the date of this notice, (January 9th, 1895,) at our office, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, which office is also the office of Edward V. Loew, one of said Commissioners.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 15th day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and in case any such person or claimant shall desire at such time and place to offer further and additional proofs or testimony, such person or claimant will be heard or said proofs or testimony will be received by us.

And at such time and place, or at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear the proofs and allegations of any owner, lessees, or other person, in any way entitled to or interested in said real estate or any part or parcel thereof, and also such proofs and allegations as may be then offered on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 9th, 1895.

CHARLES L. GUY,
EDWARD V. LOEW,
JOHN H. COSTER,
Commissioners.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Clerk. ja10-law10wTh

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, To JOSEPH MAUDE, William Maude, and Deborah Biltyrude, send greeting:

Whereas, Lizzie Markert of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia Whitchurch, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testament whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES FLYNN, Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. d13-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. SIDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 36, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of December, 1894. EDGAR N. SIDMAN, Administrator. GEORGE H. FLETCHER, Attorney for Administrator, 170 Broadway, N. Y. ja3—law6mTh

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Important Inter-State Commerce Case in the United States Supreme Court.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE

Power of the Commission to Make "Maximum Reasonableness" Rates—What Is Known as the Social Circle Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The United States Supreme Court to-day heard the beginning of the argument of what is commonly known as the "social circle" case—the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellee. It will afford the Supreme Court an opportunity fully and finally to construe the meaning of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law.

The case arose before the commission on the complaint of a Cincinnati buggy company against the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific, the Western and Atlantic, and the Georgia Railroads, of greater charges on buggies for the shorter distance from Cincinnati to Social Circle, Ga., than for the longer distance through Social Circle to Augusta, Ga. There was also some question of the reasonableness of the rate charged from Cincinnati to Atlanta. The rate from Cincinnati to Atlanta was $1.07 and the rate to Augusta was also $1.07 per hundred pounds. The rate to Social Circle, a point between Atlanta and Augusta, was $1.37. The rate to Atlanta was a joint rate between the Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and Texas Pacific, and the Western and Atlantic roads. The rate to Social Circle was made up of the joint rate to Atlanta added to the 30 cents local rate of the Georgia Railroad. The rate to Augusta was a joint rate, participated in by all three of the roads.

The Georgia Railroad, which extends from Atlanta to Augusta, is wholly within the State of Georgia. This road claimed that it acted merely as a local carrier from Atlanta to Social Circle, but admitted that it participated in the through rate over the longer distance to Augusta. Traffic to Social Circle, the shorter distance point, or to Augusta is billed through and is taken by continuous carriage over the connecting roads.

The commission held that the greater charge for a shorter distance to Social Circle than for the longer distance to Augusta was a violation of the long and short haul clause of the law, and it also held that the rate to Atlanta of $1.07 was unreasonable and should not exceed $1 per 100 pounds, and ordered that these errors should be corrected.

The carriers refused to obey the order and the commission brought suit in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Georgia to compel them to do so. The United States Circuit Court sustained the carriers and refused to enforce the commission's order, but this decision was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New-Orleans, and the carriers were directed to comply with so much of the order of the commission as directs the carriers to charge no more to Social Circle than to Augusta. Both parties appealed.

The two main points in the case are, first, whether the commission has authority to prescribe "maximum reasonableness" rates, and, second, whether the carriers can, under the fourth section, charge more for the shorter distance than for the longer distance over the same connected lines of rails because of the existence of competition of any sort at the longer distance point, without having first applied for and obtained the permission from the commission, provided for in the proviso clause to the fourth section.

The argument to-day was by ex-Representative N. J. Hammond of Atlanta, for the commission, and by Mr. Edward Baxter for the railroad companies. The case will be closed by ex-Senator Edmunds for the commission.

NICKEL PLATE PRESIDENCY.

S. R. Callaway of the "Clover Leaf" Will Succeed D. W. Caldwell.

S. R. Callaway, for many years President and now receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, has accepted an offer from the Vanderbilts of the Presidency the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. The last mentioned office will be relinquished by D. W. Caldwell, whose new duties as President of the Lake Shore will require all of his time and energies. The election of Mr. Callaway as Mr. Caldwell's successor will probably occur at a meeting of the Nickel Plate Directors the latter part of this month.

Mr. Callaway is a Canadian by birth, and he received his early training in railroading in various departments of the Grand Trunk Road. He entered the service of that company in 1863. From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Callaway was superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. Subsequently he was the General Superintendent of the Detroit, Saginaw and Bay City Railroad, and from 1881 to 1884 he was General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and President of the Chicago and Western Indiana and Belt Line Railway. In September, 1884, he was elected Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific lines, and served in that capacity under President Charles Francis Adams until June 30, 1887. He then went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and upon his return in the Fall of that year he was elected President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, a position which he resigned some months ago when he became receiver of the same road. He will now resign his receivership.

The fact that the Vanderbilts tendered to Mr. Callaway the Presidency of one of their railroads is ample proof of his high standing as a railroad man. He is conservative in his judgment, upright in character, and amiable in disposition, although energetic in the pursuit of his calling. He has demonstrated his ability to manage a railroad, and if he succeeds with the Nickel Plate as well as Mr. Caldwell did he will give complete satisfaction to his employers.

LEHIGH VALLEY FIGURES.

Statement of Business Last Year and the Present Situation.

The financial statement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the year ended Nov. 30, 1894, has just been issued. It shows: Total earnings, $17,497,140; operating expenses, $13,320,820; net earnings, $4,176,-311; less Lehigh Valley Transportation Company operation and steamship depreciation, $194,562; balance, $3,981,749; other income, $847,758; less interest on floating debt, &c., $428,697; net available income, $4,400,810; interest on funded debt and fiscal rentals of leased lines, $4,273,740; surplus, $127,070. Balance to credit of profit and loss Nov. 30, 1893, $7,291,059; surplus as above, $127,070; gain on water interests, $178,426; adjustment of tax accounts of previous years, $159,404; uncollected wages prior to January, 1886, $23,434; excess insurance, $470; total, $301,-734; less rentals Southern Central, $49,704; leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss, Nov. 30, 1894, of $7,780,159.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year the floating debt was $3,870,000. That amount was reduced $670,000 during the year. Since the close of the year a further reduction has been made of $325,000, leaving a present floating debt of $2,875,000, against which the company holds in its treasury in bonds, bills receivable, and mortgages, $13,870,154.

The Lehigh Valley Road carried last year 16,121,549 tons of coal, coke, and other freight, which was 653,693 tons less than the figures for the previous year. The total number of passengers carried was 4,812,652, a decrease of 1,493,387.

Looking for New Ideas.

Robert B. Campbell, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, accompanied by the officers of the operating department, left Baltimore yesterday on a tour of inspection over the Pennsylvania and New-York Central lines. The trip is made chiefly for the purpose of visiting the shops of these roads and getting new ideas. The Baltimore and Ohio Company will soon begin the erection of some new shops at Cumberland.

Against the Consolidated.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Fairfield Avenue injunction case against the Consolidated Road. Error is found in the decision of Judge Shumway in not dissolving the injunction, and the decision is reversed, thus permitting the Bridgeport Traction Company to cross the railroad near the station. Chief Justice Andrews and Judge Hamersley filed a dissenting opinion.

Canadian Pacific Force Cut Down.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—Five hundred employes of the Canadian Pacific have been suspended indefinitely, and more dismissals are expected. The reduction in the working force will apply to all departments. The freight sheds at Hochelaga have been closed to save cartage expenses. Nearly one-half of the men employed at the locomotive works have been discharged.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The annual meeting of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company was held in Worcester, Mass., yesterday. The following directors were chosen: Edward L. Davis, Thomas B. Eaton, Josiah H. Clarke, Francis H. Dewey, A. George Bullock, Worcester; George H. Ball, William T. Hart, Boston; Charles B. Cogswell, Norwich; Conn.; and Edward C. Thayer, Keene, N. H. The Board of Directors subsequently organized by the choice of George H. Ball of Boston as president, and M. M. Whittmore as Secretary and Treasurer.

—Col. J. J. Sullivan, a member of the Cleveland committee for the reorganization of the Valley Railway of Ohio, who is now in this city, speaking of the formation of a reorganization committee by the Baltimore and Ohio, said yesterday that he does not see what the Baltimore and Ohio committee will have to do, as the Cleveland committee has deposited with them two-thirds of the first mortgage bonds and a large amount of the second mortgage bonds, and intends to reorganize the Valley property themselves.

—Vice President John M. Hall of the New-York and New-Haven road yesterday confirmed the report that that road is to equip certain of its Massachusetts branch lines with electricity. He says that the branches in question are short and are mostly used during the summer season.

—A dispatch from Birmingham says that the Columbian and Equipment Company of New-York has purchased the East and West Railroad of Alabama. It is proposed to extend the line from Pell City to Birmingham, and from Atlanta to Cartersville, Ga.

—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have approved the issue of $1,350,-000 bonds by the Fitchburg Railroad for the purpose of taking up the 5 per cent. debenture bonds of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad.

—Receiver Thomas F. Oakes of the Northern Pacific Road, who returned from Europe a few days ago, has been conferring with his associate receivers, the Messrs. Payne and Rouse, on the general situation, for the past two or three days.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the first week in January were $400,994, a decrease of $55,234 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

—The Manitoba Government proposes to build two new lines of railway out of Winnipeg this year to connect with established roads running north and south of that point.

—J. Carey Winans has been appointed District Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, in charge of the territory between Dayton and Lima.

—Oscar Murray, Traffic Manager of the Big Four, says that the east-bound rates at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and Indianapolis are strictly maintained.

—Dr. W. Seward Webb was recently elected a Director of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Road, which is controlled by John Jacob Astor.

—A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway has been declared. It is payable Feb. 1.

Representative Patterson, who introduced the Railroad Pooling bill in Congress, says he is positive that the measure will pass the Senate.

—An increase of $50,796 in gross and $12,-375 in net earnings for the month of November is reported by the Southern Pacific Road.

—Vice President Ripley of the St. Paul Road is to be made Chairman of the Western Railway Weighing and Inspection Bureau.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, left New-York for the South on Tuesday evening.

—Eastbound rates will not be reduced by the roads in the Central Traffic Association.

NEEDS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME

The Legislature Asked to Increase the Appropriation This Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The report of the New-York Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Bath, Steuben County, for the last fiscal year has been submitted to the Legislature. The total number of members at the close of the year was 1,411, of whom 1,017 were present. The average number present during the year was 1,015, being an increase of 97 over the preceding year.

The amount expended for maintenance was $154,045.78, leaving a deficiency of $3,-701.04, for which it will be necessary that the Legislature provide. The appropriation having been based on the attendance of the previous year was insufficient to meet the requirements of an increase in the average attendance of more than 10 per cent., while the increase in total expenditure was only a little over 4 per cent. The cost of purchased rations was 13 2-3 cents per day. The cost of clothing was $16.64¼ per year for each member. The average total cost for each member, based on the entire expenditure for every purpose, was $151.77.

The increasing attendance shows that the appropriation for the current year will be insufficient, and that unless it is increased a deficiency of at least $10,000 will be unavoidable. The Trustees recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation of $160,000 for maintenance for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, an increase of $10,000 in the appropriation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, an appropriation of $3.791 for the deficiency in the appropriation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, and $10,000 for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds.

There are now hundreds of deserving veterans desiring admission to the home, which has sufficient accommodations for only 1,200 members, while there are over 1,400 names on the rolls. An increase in accommodations is urgently required.

The dining room affords facilities for seating only 400 men; as a consequence the tables must be set three times for each meal. Those served at the second and third tables cannot have their food warm and in proper condition. The kitchen and cooking facilities are inadequate, besides being antiquated and worn. An icehouse and cold storage room are indispensable. It is believed that the cost of these additions and improvements will not exceed $150,000, and an appropriation of this amount is urgently recommended.

Rejected by the Labor Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Labor Committee to-day directed Chairman McGann to report to the House, with the request that the committee be excused from further considering it, the resolution of Mr. Blair of New-Hampshire providing for the investigation of the subject of lynchings. The committee is of the opinion that the subject belongs to the Judiciary Committee.

PURCHASES ON BROADWAY

A New Theatre and a Music Hall to be Built.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN TO BE OWNER

He Buys a Block Front on Broadway, Between Forty-Fourth and Forty-fifth Streets—The Corner Below Also Sold.

Another new theatre and a music hall are to be erected in this city. The owner will be Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who has already built more places of amusement than any man who ever lived in this city. The place of the new ventures will be the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. This property was bought yesterday afternoon by Mr. Hammerstein of Mr. Robert Trimble Ford for $900,000. The brokers were Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co.

The plot measures 203.7 feet on Broadway by 114.8 on Forty-fifth Street by 200.10 in the rear and 80.2 on Forty-fourth Street, and has an addition on Forty-fifth Street 20 by 100.5, on which there is a four-story brownstone dwelling. On the Broadway plot there used to be for many years a series of stores on the ground floor. Above was the armory of the Eighth, and subsequently of the Seventy-first, Regiment. Afterward the Salvation Army occupied part of the upper story. A fire more than a year ago emptied the premises, excepting the corner of Forty-fourth Street.

The Broadway front, including ten lots, was bought in 1869 by Mr. Ford from George Sloane for $325,000, and the addition on Forty-fifth Street was acquired in 1891 for $27,000. In the widening of Broadway above Thirty-fourth Street, carried out nearly twenty-five years ago, a large slice was taken off the original front, and Mr. Ford received $119,000 by way of compensation. As it stands to-day, there are eight and three-fifths lots in the entire plot, or an area of 21,500 square feet.

It was stipulated as part of the agreement of purchase that Mr. Hammerstein shall erect a building to cost not less than $400,000. To this the purchaser readily agreed, saying that the kind of structure he intended putting up would cost much more. His purpose is to erect both a theatre and a music hall, covering the entire site.

Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co. have also sold, for Jordan L. Mott, the five-story brick and stone store and office building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street for $130,000. The property was recently bought by Mr. Mott for $102,-000. The lot measures 25.5⅝ by 69.11⅛ by irregular.

The purchasers of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 60 by 115, which formed part of the Hotel de Logerot property, are said to be Messrs. Samuel & Henry Corn.

The Jerome estate has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 146 East Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, at $21,000.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Real Estate Exchange to bring about reforms in the methods of doing business and to provide for a Board of Registered Brokers yesterday adopted the plans suggested and will submit them to the Exchange Directors for approval. The plans will then be made public.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $10,000, to George G. De Witt and others, as trustees, plaintiffs, the five-story brick tenement, with store, at the southeast corner of New-Bowery and Roosevelt Street, 40 by 28.5 by 28.11¾.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold under foreclosure, at $25,000, to Otto Volkening, plaintiff, two plots on Morris Avenue, one at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 32.6 by 95, and the other, 86.6 by 95, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with four four-story brick flats, with stores.

Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure, at $36,100, to S. Ulman, the second mortgagee, the four-story brownstone dwelling, with basement stores, at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 76.8.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $10,000, to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure, at $28,275, to William J. Lippmann, a party in interest, the five-story brick tenement, 5 Jackson Street, west side, 60.2 feet south of Henry Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $13,607, to Arthur Bittiner, plaintiff, the five-story brick tenement, 39 Willett Street, south side, 87.6¼ feet south of Delancey Street, 12.6 by 100. At $5,000, Mr. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, to Jane E. Oothout, plaintiff, the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 100.

Under foreclosure also, Mr. William Kennelly sold the four two-story and basement frame and brick dwellings, on the southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between Bainbridge and Webster Avenues. The northeast corner of Bainbridge Avenue, 22 and 20.88 feet front by 127 by 25 by 106.13, went at $4,100, to Albert Stake. The parcel on the southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, beginning 78.72 feet south of Bainbridge Avenue, 34.58 by 94.32 by 25 by 71.654, went at $4,000, to E. A. Isaacs, a plaintiff. The two parcels adjoining to the south, on One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, went to James A. Woolf, a party in interest, at $3,500 each. These parcels are respectively 28.68 by 96.654 by 25 by 88.65, and 26.14 by 83.65 by 25 by 77.015.

The sales at auction, set down for today at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 99.6 by 25.5 by jog 6 inches by 75.5½ by 100, five-story brick factory and three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $51,735.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, William H. Willis, referee, as follows: 36 to 44 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, five five-story brick English basement dwellings, each 15 by 98.9, to be sold in one parcel; also, 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, the first a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 98.9, the next three five-story brick English basement dwellings, each 14 by 98.9, and 54, a four-story and mansard roof brick building, known as the Hotel Arlington, 27 by 98.9, all together making a plot 89 by 98.9, to be sold in one parcel; also, 409 and 411 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 60.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 16.8 by 98.9, two four-story English basement brick dwellings; also, 230 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 416.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 92, four-story English basement brownstone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 33 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 405 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,755.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambant, referee, plot on Cole's Road, West Farms, adjoining John J. Walker's land, 116 by 483 by 97.6 by 487. Due on judgment, $17,115.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 237.9½ feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $3,420.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By William W. Fogg, auction sale, tract of about eight acres, in the Second Ward of Yonkers, with 907 feet frontage on Jerome Avenue, about one mile from Dunwoodie Station.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

South Street, south side, 100 feet west of Jackson Street, two-story iron freight shed, by Duryea Brothers of 50 Broadway; cost, $9,000.

No. 420 East Thirty-first Street, alterations to six-story brick factory, by William Wick Company; cost, $250.

No. 71 East Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by Henrietta F. Strong; cost, $3,000.

No. 22 College Place, alterations to five-story office brick building, by Irving Grinnell; cost, $8,000.

Southeast corner of Bedford and Barrow Streets, alterations to three-story frame dwelling, by Edward M. Voorhees; cost, $500.

No. 318 to 322 East Houston Street, alterations to store and loft of five-story brick building, by Moses Zimmermann; cost, $20,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Herman J. Hoff, at $3,525, the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 173 Twenty-third Street, 28 by 100.2. To James Palmer, at $140, he sold the lot, 20 by 100.2, on the northeast side of Fifty-third Street, 140 feet east of Eighth Avenue. To the same, at $160, he sold the lot, 20 by 100.2, on the northeast side of Fifty-fourth Street, 300.2½ feet west of Ninth Avenue.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Leopold Michaels, at $5,400, the two three-story frame tenements, 148 and 150 Withers Street, 50 by 100. To the same, at $700, he sold the one-story frame building, 154 Withers Street, 14.11 by 92.9 by 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Southwest corner of Chauncey Street and Hopkinson Avenue, one three-story frame apartment house, 20 by 90, for store and five families; cost, $7,000; W. W. Weeks, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 320 feet west of Seventeenth Avenue, a one-story and attic frame house, 30 by 20, for one family; cost, $2,000; C. B. Wainwright, owner.

Underhill Avenue, east side, 55 feet south of Dean Street, two four-story brick houses, 20 by 60, for four families; cost, $10,000 each; C. George, owner.

Jefferson Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Sumner Avenue, seven two-story and basement brick houses, 18 by 45, for two families each; cost, $3,750 each; Wilfred Burr, owner.

Bushwick Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Hull Street, three two-story frame houses, 20 by 50, for one family each; cost, $3,500 each; Andrew Schmitt, owner.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, one three-story brick house, 20 by 45, for three families and store; cost, $4,000; Florentino Guglielmelli, owner.

Chauncey Street, south side, 20 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, six three-story frame houses, 20 by 55, for three families each; cost, $4,000 each; W. W. Weeks, owner.

Chauncey Street, south side, 140 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, five three-story frame houses, 19 by 55, for three families each; cost, $4,000 each; W. W. Weeks, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

52D ST, 161 East; Henry Thompson, referee, to Leander Stone..... $2,000
45TH ST, 44 West, and other property; Maria Louise Hyde and husband to Seymour J. Hyde..... 40,000
SAME PROPERTY; Seymour J. Hyde and Elizabeth S. Worrall, his wife, to Albert G. Hyde..... 40,000
2D AV, 1,989; Edward Volz and wife to Frank Volz..... 1
103D ST, 155 West; Jacob Bookman and wife to Minnie Van B. Tansill. 1
114TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Amelia Wright to Andrew J. Larkin..... 28,000
101ST ST, s s, 357.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 67.9x100.11x25x100.11 to 100th St x54x203; Liliza R. Knapp to Philip Braender..... 18,000
141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Andrew J. Larkin to John Flynn..... 1
8TH AV, Macomb's Dam Road, 154th and 155th Sts; tract of land bounded by; Frances I. Schramme to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr..... 1
TERRACE PLACE, s e s, 28.3 ft s w of Waverly St, 56.6x irregular; Ann R. Delnoce to Vincent R. Delnoce..... 4,000
BOSTON AV, s e s, 80.7 ft s w of 164th St, 25.10x115.7x25x105.10; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Isabelle Levy..... 21,500
BERRY ST, n s, 250 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x90; Mary E. Elder to Robert N. Cleverdon..... 1,400
LOT 431, Map Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Charles Larsen..... 950
LOTS 451 and 452, same map; same to William McDonald..... 1,670
LOT 406, same map; same to Patrick J. Foye..... 830
LOT 405, same map; same to James E. Murtha..... 830
LOTS 565 and 566, same map; same to Andrew Monaghan..... 2,150
LOT 409, same map; same to Charles M. Aitken..... 875
LOT 453, same map; same to Alexander Wilson..... 880
LOTS 420 and 421, same map; same to William J. Fagan and wife..... 1,900
LOT 158, same map; same to Catharine Pollak..... 900
LOTS 442 and 474, same map; same to Charles Piser..... 1,570
LOT 432, same map; same to Louis Raser..... 950
LOT 475, same map; same to Frederick Rittmann and wife..... 750
HUDSON ST, 529; Charles O. Shay and others to Charles Spear..... 10
CHRISTOPHER ST, 78 and 80; Philip Braender and wife to Eliza R. Knapp..... 50,000
ABINGDON SQUARE, 17; Charles E. Roberts and wife to Joseph L. H. Thompson..... 25,000
19TH ST, n s, 265.5 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x92; Sarah W. Williams and husband to William K. Everdell.... 40,000
45TH ST., n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Amanda B. Douglas to John S. Ames..... 17,000
45TH ST, same property; John S. Ames and wife to Ferdinand Sulzberger..... 21,000
MADISON AV, w s, 178 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Mary Callenen to Elizabeth Callanan... 1,000
BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Joseph W. Doolittle and wife to Alexander Hemsley..... 1
PELHAM AV, s w corner of Fulton Av, 25.6x148.1x25x147.11; Bernard Halpin and wife to Mary A. Broderick..... 8,000

Recorded Leases.

BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY to John Rogers; store, &c., 162 8th Av, 2¼ years..... $2,100
FARRELL, Patrick, to William Franklin; 96 Cherry St, 3 years... 720
JOHNSON, Isaac C., to John H. Taylor; 63 2d Av, 3 years.....840, 900
FOSTER, George E., to Joseph W. Doolittle; 473 Lenox Av, 1 year.... 380
PLATH, Ernst, to Carl Carrasho; 422 to 428 East 112th St, 2 years.. 2,160
FARRELL, Edward D., to Albin Wiborn; 27, 29, and 35 Bayard St, 10¼ years..... 7,000
RIEDEL, Emil A., to Morris Goldberg; corner store, 26 Catharine St, 3 years..... 1,350
FINELITE, David, to Minnie Banner; store, &c., 164 Park Row, 4½ years. 2,600
GOGGIN, Mary, to Hermann H. F. Vocke; store, &c., 117 West Broadway, 3 years..... 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, Charles M., to Twenty-third Ward Improvement Company; Lot 409, map Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... $612
BROWN, J. Romaine, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 128.7 ft n of 141st St, 2 years..... 5,000
BRAENDER, Philip, to Eliza R. Knapp; s s of 101st St, 357.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, running irregularly to n s of 100th St, 2 years.... 18,000
AMES, John S., to Amanda B. Douglas; n s of 45th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 12,000
BAUHAHN, Heinrich D. A., and wife to Henry Turno; s s of 117th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 6 months..... 4,000
BRODERICK, Mary A., to Bernard Halpin; s w corner of Pelham and Fulton Avs, 1 year..... 1,000
CLEVERDON, Robert N., and another to Serial Building, Loan, and Savings Institution; Berry St, n s, 250 ft w of Anthony Av, and other property, installments..... 1,400
EVERDELL, William K., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 19th St, 250.5 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 30,000
FLYNN, John, to Jacob Stern; s s of 114th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 5 years..... 20,000
FARRELL, Nellie G., and others to Sigmund Schnittacher; 2,350 3d Av, 3 years..... 3,000
GINSBURG, Isaac, and wife to Morris Isaacs; 47 Canal St, 3 years..... 5,000
GAFFNEY, Patrick, to B. Treat; s s of 146th St, 450 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,000
JAMES, Nathaniel, Jr., and wife to Florence A. Alker; n e corner of 8th Av and 154th St, 6 months..... 12,500
LARSEN, Charles, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 431, map Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 528
MUNDAY, Peter, and wife to George W. Van Slyck; n e corner of Grand Av and Prospect Av, 5 years..... 2,000
MURTHA, James E., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 405, map Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 498
MONAGHAN, Andrew, and another to same; Lots 565 and 566, same map, 3 years..... 1,200
McDONALD, Mary T., and another to Solomon L. Pakas and Emanuel Lang; s s of 92d St, 89 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 10,000
MEYERS, Rosalie, to Emanuel Lang; s s of 92d St, 89 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 10,000
McDONALD, William, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 451 and 452, map Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years.... 1,002
O'DONNELL, Joseph, and wife to Paul G. Decker; w s of Topping St, 430 ft n of 174th St, note..... 15,000
RINALDO, Hyman, and others to Minnie Rinaldo; w s of 9th Av, 74.1 ft s of 25th St, 2 years..... 36,000
ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Caroline A. Brigham and others, executors; s s of 22d St, 257 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as committee; s s of 22d St, 257 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 38,000
ROSER, Louis, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 432, map Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 570
SABINE, William P., to Samuel Corn and another; e s of 5th Av, 57.6 ft n of 20th St, lease..... 7,000
ROSELL, Karl N., and wife to Robert Courtright; e s of Creston Av, 432.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years.. 1,600
SALBERG, Meta, to Henrietta Lippman; w s of Attorney St, 75 ft s of Houston St, 3 years..... 16,000
SAME to Clemens Muller; w s of Attorney St, 175 ft s of Houston St, 2 years..... 2,500
SPEAR, Charles, to Margaret M. Spear; 529 Hudson St, 4 years..... 5,500
SHULDINER, David, to Sigmund Gerber; s s of 8th St, 175 ft w of Elton Av, demand..... 200
SCUDDLE, Edward M., to Anna J. Wood; w s of Columbus Av, 50 ft s of 107th St, 5 years..... 3,000
TOYE, Patrick J., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 406, map section A Vyse estate, 1 year..... 498
TITUS, Henry P., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Front and Gouverneur Sts, 2 years..... 12,000
UNDERHILL, Robert J., and wife to C. V. R. Turnbull; 187 and 189 Grand St, 4 years..... 26,950
WILSON, Alexander, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 453, map section A Vyse estate, 3 years..... 350
VAN BUREN, Minnie, and another to Jacob Bookman; n s of 103d St, 289.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av (2 mortgages), 3 and 5 years..... 32,000
BRAUTIGAM, Joseph A., to P. S. Purser; s s of 133d St, 279 ft w of Willow Av, (3 mortgages,) 3 years. 10,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ALKAS, Isidor, to Thomas O'Connor..$5,000
BOHLEN, Carsten, to John J. Bell.. 1
BRUGMAN, Albert F. and another, executors, to R. E. Rainsford..... ---
BRIGHAM, Caroline and others, executors, to Samuel D. Brown.... 1
CANNON, Sylvanus T. and another, executors, to Ellen M. Brooks..... 3,500
CASLIN, Mary A., to Ellen Dalton.. 6,000
KUEBLER, Frederick, to Joseph Stegmayer..... 3,000
KENDALL, Charles S., to Henry C. Raynor..... 2,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Anna H. Jackson and another, (2 mortgages)..... 35,138
OSTHOFF, Frederick V., to Charles Buschendorf..... 2,000
PYNE, M. Taylor, to Edward M. Scudeler..... 3,058
RICHARDS, James, and wife to State Trust Company..... 1
RYER, Daniel, to Sophia Ushi..... 2,000
SEAMAN, William J., to M. Taylor Pyne..... 1
TODD, Judson S., to J. W. Bell.... 1
THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION to G. L. Lawrence..... 8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Effingham Maynard and another..... 22,000
THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York to Union Trust Company.... 24,450
WILLIAM R. BEAL LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Pauline A. Reynolds..... 1,382

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MADISON ST, 152; Terence Jacobson against John J. Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
SAME PROPERTY; James W. B. Rockwell and others against Mary A. Swanton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
8TH ST, s s, 238.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9 ft front; Jacob Schilling against Joseph Schilling and others, (partition.)
SAME PROPERTY, Joseph Schilling and others against Jacob Schilling and others, (partition.)
130TH ST, West, 104; Lenox Av and 130th St, s w corner; John Keenan against Margaret Keenan and others, (partition.)
CHRISTOPHER ST, 167; Elizabeth James against Hawey C. Calkin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GOERCK ST, 64 and 66; 18th St, West, 215; Annie B. Pierce against Margaret M. Hodge and others, (partition.)
4TH AV and 53d St, n w corner; Isabella S. McCulloch against Edward F. Walker and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Jacob Prudowsky against Morris Margowitz, owner and contractor..... $284
62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98; Thomas Bailey against Henry O. Kirchner and Ludwig Kurzenknabe, owners and contractors..... 1,050
122D ST, 68 East; Julius Dall against Flora Levi, owner and contractor.. 75
COLUMBIA ST, 72; Davis Levy against Nehemy Margowitz, owner; Morris Margowitz, contractor..... 145
85TH ST, 228 and 230 East; Abraham Horowitz against African Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Marwin Hart, contractor..... 75
SAME PROPERTY; Mayer Hoffman against same..... 75
160TH ST AND RAILROAD AV, s w corner; Donato Meola and others against Dowd McDonald, owner; John McLaughlin, contractor..... 148
EAGLE AV, 662 to 668; Ernest Hetzler against Jacob Riel, owner; H. P. O'Rourke, contractor; F. Peters, sub-contractor..... 25
GOERCK ST, 31; Nathan Rubenstein against Hurwitz & Levy, owners; J. McFarland, contractor..... 427
137TH ST, 700 East; J. Schwarzwalder & Son against Edward B. & Charles A. Gordon, contractors..... 32
75TH ST, s s, 287 ft w of West End Av, 38 ft front; McKelvey & Christie against Louis F. Dommerick, owner; Roux & Co., contractors.... 1,161

Salt Lands in Onondaga County.

From The Syracuse Courier.

The Salt Springs of Onondaga County will undoubtedly be offered for sale before the close of 1895. The people spoke emphatically in favor of the sale in November, and the salt men who lease the State land are quite ready for the land to be advertised for sale, claiming that the salt business is no longer profitable.

The real estate men say that the land nearest the city would sell for about $1,500 an acre, the whole tract of 800 or 900 acres which will be devoted to purposes other than salt manufacture being worth over $500 an acre. The land which it is proposed to put on the market would cut up into 7,000 large building lots.

It is probable that many of the lessees will purchase the land now occupied by them, but this does not signify that the land will, therefore, be used for salt manufacture even for a brief period. The fine-salt men, as a unit, and a number of the coarse-salt men, declare that there is no money in their business, and that as soon as the land can be used for other purposes it will be so used.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company,
Executors of the Estate of
ABNER BARTLETT, Dec'd,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NO. 193 FRONT STREET,
(Bet. Burling Slip and Fulton St.,)
4-story iron and brick building, 20

BRITAIN WANTS A LEASE

Hawaii Asks the Consent of the United States.

MR. CLEVELAND ASKS APPROVAL

Necker Island Wanted for a Cable Landing—Minister Willis on Walker's Recent Communication.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President sent to Congress to-day some correspondence on Hawaiian affairs, with the following message of transmittal:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith certain dispatches from our Minister at Hawaii and the documents which accompanied the same.

They disclose the fact that the Hawaiian Government desires to lease to Great Britain one of the uninhabited islands belonging to Hawaii as a station for a submarine telegraph cable to be laid from Canada to Australia, with a connection between the island leased and Honolulu. Both the Hawaiian Government and the representatives of Great Britain in the negotiation concede that the proposed lease cannot be effected without the consent of the United States for the reason that, in our reciprocity treaty with the King of Hawaii, he agreed that as long as said treaty remained in force he would not "lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominion, or grant any special privilege or right of use therein to any other power, State, or Government."

At the request of the Hawaiian Government this subject is laid before the Congress for its determination upon the question of so modifying the treaty as to permit the above recited as to permit the proposed lease.

It will be seen that the correspondence which is submitted between the Hawaiian and British negotiators negatives the existence on the part of Hawaii of any susceptible of British unfriendliness or the fear of British aggression.

The attention of the Congress is directed to the following statement contained in a communication addressed to the Hawaiian Government by the representatives of Great Britain:

"We propose to inform the British Government of your inquiry whether they would accept the sovereignty of Necker Island, or some other uninhabited island, on condition that no subsidy is required from you. As we explained, we have not felt at liberty to entertain that question ourselves, as we were definitely instructed not to ask for the sovereignty of any island, but only for a lease, simply for the purpose of a cable."

Some of the dispatches from our Minister, which are submitted, not only refer to the project for leasing an uninhabited island belonging to Hawaii, but contain interesting information concerning recent occurrences in the country, and its political and social condition. This information is valuable, because it is based upon the observation and knowledge necessarily within the scope of the diplomatic duties which are intrusted solely to the charge of this intelligent diplomatic officer, representing the United States Government at Hawaii.

I hope the Congress will see fit to grant the request of the Hawaiian Government, and that our consent to the proposed lease will be promptly accorded. It seems to me we ought not by a refusal of this request to stand in the way of the advantages to be gained by isolated Hawaii through telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, especially in view of the fact that our own communication with that country would thereby be greatly improved without apparent detriment to any legitimate American interest.—GROVER CLEVELAND.

There are four or five accompanying documents, but the two of chief importance relate to the Walker report and the British project to land a cable on Hawaiian soil.

Minister Willis, under date of Sept. 29, replies to dispatch from Secretary Gresham of Aug. 31, 1894, inclosing a copy of Admiral Walker's "very remarkable dispatch" dated at sea, Aug. 17. Mr. Willis says:

After a lengthy statement seriously reflecting upon the late British Minister and commanding officer of the Champion, and expressing such apprehension touching the political situation there, as necessitated the detention of the Philadelphia, the Admiral, in the eleventh paragraph, says:

"Before reaching this conclusion [to postpone the Philadelphia's departure] I consulted with the United States Minister, whose views entirely coincided with my own."

Your dispatch indicates that these words of the Admiral have been given a wider meaning than could have been intended by him. A brief recital of the facts may therefore be proper.

On the 5th day of August I was informed by the Admiral that he would leave with the Philadelphia on the 8th. On the 6th, the British Minister, Major Wodehouse, having been succeeded by Mr. Hawes, made his farewell official visit to this legation, during which he mentioned the fact that the Champion had intended to leave on that day, but some of the English residents had become nervous when they heard that the Philadelphia also was to leave, and, yielding to their request, the Champion would remain until the Hyacinthe arrived. Upon the same morning I made a par ing call to the officers of the Philadelphia, when the Admiral told me that several citizens had expressed their regret at the departure of the Philadelphia before the arrival of the Champion, which vessel was daily expected. He also expressed some surprise at the change of plans of the Champion. In view of these facts he asked my opinion in regard to the detention of the Philadelphia. I replied that as the steamer Australia was due here Aug. 11, at 8 A. M., which would probably bring correct advices as to the Charleston's movements, I saw no reason, if not in conflict with his orders, (as to the nature of which I was not informed,) why the Philadelphia should not wait until then. When the Australia arrived, he immediately notified the Admiral that no news warranting his further stay had been received. He left the next morning. It is this conversation and the unimportant result following it with which the Admiral connects me.

The statements as to the conduct and sentiments of the British Minister and Captain of the British cruiser, and especially as to their purpose to land troops for political advantage, and the dangers resulting therefrom to American interests, I cannot confirm, either from personal knowledge or reliable information. If called upon to express an opinion, I should be constrained to say that during the last six months, and especially since the proclamation of the republic, the presence or absence of British war vessels here ought to have been regarded with indifference by our Government, as it is now by this Government.

The "petition of citizens," referred to by the Admiral, I did not receive until the day after our conversation. The conditions here for many months had been extremely orderly and peaceful. As stated by the petition itself, there was "no reason to doubt the ability of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii to support and sustain itself and furnish full protection to the lives and property of all residents in its territory." In this opinion even the enemies of the Government concurred. Furthermore, on the day after receiving the petition, Mr. Hatch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed to me his regret that it had been sent, as those he represented welcomed the opportunity to prove to the world that they were able to take care of themselves. These I deemed sufficient reasons for not forwarding the petition.

Mr. Willis reports on Oct. 19 the departure of the English officials who had been visiting the islands in the interest of the cable between Canada and New-Zealand, stating that they would visit Washington on their way home and probably submit a proposition relating to their mission. He adds:

On Oct. 15 Mr. Verlaye, the French Commissioner, requested that Secretary Gresham's attention be called to the fact that his countrymen had just completed a cable to New-Caledonia, and would probably desire to extend it to Tahiti, the Hawaiian Islands, and the United States. For this reason he hoped that the United States Government would not be hasty in the matter.

The other important communication, dated Dec. 3, relates to the proposition for the abrogation of a clause of the United States-Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, to enable the British company to lease one of the Hawaiian Islands as a cable station, thereby gaining a foothold in the islands. Mr. Willis, after referring to his earlier dispatches calling attention to the proposition which had been made to the new republic by Commissioners representing Great Britain, Canada, and Australia, involving the use of one of its uninhabited islands as a station for a transpacific cable from Canada to Australia, and in consideration of such use and such subsidy as might be agreed upon, the connection of Honolulu to the main line by a branch cable to the island which might be selected, continues:

This Government is of opinion that it is estopped from considering the foregoing proposition by Article IV. of the treaty of reciprocity between Hawaii and our Government.

This matter is now, therefore, at the request of this Government, submitted to the consideration of our Government, upon the question of its willingness to nullify the treaty of reciprocity by exempting Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Nihoa (Bird Island) from the operation of Article IV. of the treaty, which reads as follows: "It is agreed on the part of his Hawaiian Majesty that so long as this treaty shall remain in force he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights to use therein to any other power, State, or Government."

There is also inclosed a copy of the proposition of the British Cable Commissioners, Messrs. Mercer and Flemming, in which they make this interesting statement, addressed to Mr. Hatch:

We propose to inform the British Government of your inquiry, whether they would accept the sovereignty of Necker Island or some other uninhabited island on condition that no subsidy is required from you. As we explained, we have not felt at liberty to entertain that question ourselves, as we were definitely instructed not to ask for the sovereignty of any island, but only for a lease simply for the purpose of the cable.

Minister Hatch, in reply, submits the whole matter to the United States, saying:

The Hawaiian Cabinet do not feel disposed to enter upon any considerations of a verbal nature touching the extent of and scope of the above-quoted article. Its intent is so clear that they feel it would be improper for them to enter into any agreement in regard to the suggested lease of an island until the consent of the United States has been obtained.

The matter will at once be submitted to the United States Government. Upon obtaining the approval of the United States and a waiver in this instance of the article above quoted, reference will be made to the Hawaiian Legislature of the propositions submitted by Messrs. Mercer and Fleming, which are embodied in the draft memorandum hereto annexed.

With such approval no possible objection by the Legislature is anticipated to a lease of Necker Island or any other uninhabited island of this group upon condition that Honolulu is put into telegraphic connection with the main line, and that fair rates, not out of proportion with the general tariff determined upon, be given. The question of financial aid is exclusively within the province of the Legislature. Upon this point it need only be said that the Cabinet feel confident that the Legislature will meet the matter in a spirit of liberality which its great and unquestioned importance to the country at large demands.

American Cruisers at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Just before the Senate adjourned to-day, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, having in view public interests and those of American citizens residing in the Hawaiian Islands, is of the opinion that our Government should be represented in Hawaiian waters by one or more ships of its navy.

"Let that resolution go over," said Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)

"Let him get a vote upon it now," was the suggestion of Mr. Butler, (Dem., S. C.)

The resolution went over till to-morrow, in the morning hour.

THE BRESNAN AND ROONEY BENEFITS

So Many Volunteers It Is Difficult to Arrange the Programme.

If the readiness of everybody to help along a cause can insure its success, the entertainments to be given one week from to-day at the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House will be among the most successful on record. They are for the benefit of the families of the firemen, Chief J. J. Bresnan and Assistant Foreman J. L. Rooney, who lost their lives in the discharge of their duty at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street.

The custom of theatrical benefits is much abused, but there could be no worthier cause than the present one, and that theatrical people generally are of this opinion is shown by the number of volunteers for the performances. When the Entertainment Committee meets this afternoon to try to make up a programme, it will not have to seek entertainers; it will have to decide how many and which to refuse of the multitude of offers from actors and singers who are anxious to help.

The Business Committee Tuesday appointed "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge to take charge of the sale of satin souvenir programmes, whereby it is proposed to swell the fund. "Aunt Louisa" will have the help of twenty or more actresses of her own selection in the disposition of the souvenirs, and she will probably divide her own time between the two houses. The members of the Fire Department have begun the sale of tickets, for which there ought to be a large market, both on account of the worthiness of the object and on account of the excellence of the entertainments themselves.

AN INLAND TRIBE OF ESKIMOS

Interesting People Found by Surveyor Tyrrell on the Kasan River.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 9.—J. B. Tyrrell, Dominion Government Geological Surveyor, reached the city last night, after an absence of six months on a journey to the shores of Hudson Bay. The Surveyor left Fort Churchill exactly forty days ago, and walked almost the entire distance to Winnipeg, nearly 2,000 miles. Speaking of the new territory surveyed Mr. Tyrrell said that he had been able to locate several timber areas, and note the existence of many "interesting rocks," but he would not say whether or not he had discovered any minerals.

On the Kazan River Tyrell fell in with a tribe of Eskimo, who have become separated from their brethren on the coast, and have become an inland tribe. They subsist mainly on reindeer meat, of which they can obtain an abundant supply with but little effort, as reindeer run through the region in vast herds.

The Eskimos kill the reindeer by spearing them when the animals are crossing a lake or river. They remain in hiding until the animals begin swimming. Then they dart out swiftly in their light skin kiacks and spear them to death. Mr. Tyrrell says they execute this feat with wonderful dexterity, and he considers it one of the most skillful performances he has seen any of the northern aborigines accomplish.

These inland Eskimos have not intermixed with the Indians, but live by themselves, as a general rule, and they do not pursue the hunt for barter, being satisfied to live on the food that the chase furnishes. They use the skins of the reindeer for clothing.

Mayoralty Contest in Mount Vernon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Attorney General Hancock gave a hearing to-day on the application of Edwin W. Fiske that he be allowed to bring an action to test the title to the office of Mayor of Mount Vernon, now held by Edson Lewis. Fiske claims to have received a pluralty of votes and to have been counted out. Roger M. Sherman of New-York City appeared in his behalf and Joseph S. Wood, Corporation Counsel, for Mayor Lewis. Decision was reserved.

Steamers from Dock to Dock.

The extensive improvements made by the Dock Board of Southampton, England, are now approaching completion, and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company is now able to accommodate the traveling public by disembarking passengers at the quay instead of anchoring in the river and transferring passengers from the steamer to the shore by tender. Beginning with their steamship Lahn, Tuesday, March 26, from New-York, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will run all its express steamers from New-York to Southampton and Bremen to the quay at Southampton, where the steamers will land their passengers alongside of special North German Lloyd railway trains that will convey them from the side of the steamer directly to Waterloo Station in London.

Beginning in June next, passengers for the North German Lloyd steamers leaving Southampton for New-York will be conveyed by special railway trains from Waterloo directly alongside the steamers at the quay at Southampton, and will proceed on board without the inconvenient transfer by tender.

THE COMMITTEES NAMED

Men Who Will Control Legislation in the Assembly.

THE SELECTIONS OF SPEAKER FISH

Mr. Ainsworth Made Chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. O'Grady of Cities, and Mr. Malby of Insurance.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Speaker Fish to-night announced the following list of committee appointments for the session of 1895:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Ainsworth of Oswego, Malby of St. Lawrence, Howe of Tioga, Thompson of Dutchess, Conkling of New-York, O'Grady of Monroe, Schoeffiin of Erie, Stewart of Tompkins, Stevenson of Washington, Foley of New-York, Hennessy of Kings.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Gardenier of Columbia, Kern of Madison, Horton of Wayne, Robbins of Allegany, Terry of Cattaraugus, Armstrong of Monroe, Chapman of Onondaga, Bullard of Orleans, Niles of New-York, La Fetra of New-York, Staunchfield of Chemung.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Wray of Kings, Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, Cutler of Rockland, Abell of Kings, Husted of Westchester, Smith of Herkimer, Schulz, H., of Kings, Kelsey of Livingston, Wilks of New-York, Donnelly of New-York, Ten Eyck of Albany.

REVISION—Messrs. Terry of Cattaraugus, Clark of Ontario, Tuttle of Genesee, Audett of Kings, Glenn of Seneca, Bell of New-York, Read of Kings, Smith of Herkimer, Wilds of New-York, Ten Eyck of Albany, and Hoffman of New-York.

CODES—Messrs. Robbins of Allegany, Terry of Cattaraugus, Bell of New-York, Ainsworth of Oswego, Vacheron of Queens, Percy of New-York, McNaughton of Saratoga, Wilds of New-York, Chapman of New-York, Blake of New-York, and Norton of Rensselaer.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Burns of Westchester, Conkling of New-York, Tuttle of Genesee, Brown of Yates, Schulz, F., of Kings; Wilcox of Cayuga, Fairbrotner of Queens, Houghton of Kings, Rider of Otsego, Coughlin of Erie, and Staley of Schoharie.

CANALS—Messrs. Gerst of Erie, Stevenson of Washington, Jackson of Kings, Lawson of New-York, Winne of Schenectady, Rogers of Onondaga, Ablett of Albany, Stewart of Westchester, Van Amber of Lewis, Weed of Essex, Coughlin of Erie.

CITIES—Messrs. O'Grady of Monroe, Whittet of Erie, Wray of Kings, Facey of New-York, Chambers of Rensselaer, F. F. Schulz of Kings, Halpin of New-York, Cole of Onondaga, Keenholts of Albany, Foley of New-York, McKeown of Kings.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Nixon of Chautauqua, Eldredge of Warren, Gardner of Montgomery, Hoefler of Oneida, Seibert of Erie, Clark of Niagara, Burns of Westchester, Bloomingdale of Albany, Smith of Monroe, Staunchfield of Chemung, Cain of Kings.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Thompson of Dutchess, Higbie of Suffolk, Van Keuren of Ulster, Campbell of Kings, Conklin of Richmond, Braun of Erie, Andrews of New-York, Cole of Rensselaer, Reinhard of New-York, Corrigan of New-York, Donnelly of New-York.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Malby of St. Lawrence, Whittet of Erie, Husted of Westchester, Wieman of Kings, McNaughton of Saratoga, Read of Kings, Percy of New-York, Goodsell of Orange, Hoops of New-York, McDermott of New-York, Gleason of New-York.

BANKS—Messrs. Gardiner of Montgomery, Tilton of Wyoming, Steinberg of New-York, Thompson of Dutchess, Gerst of Erie, Rockwell of Kings, Schulz (H.) of Kings, Clark of Ontario, Wilks of New-York, Stanchfield of Chemung, Madden of Queens.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY—Messrs. Lounsberry of Ulster, Braun of Erie, Brownell of Broome, Scanlon of Kings, Cutler of Rockland, Hoefler of Oneida, Goodsell of Orange, Hamilton of New-York, Adler of New-York, La Fetra of New-York, Madden of Queens.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Cutler of Rockland, Snyder of Schuyler, Van Keuren of Ulster, Rider of Otsego, Brown of Yates, Clark of Ontario, Keenholtz of Albany, McNaughton of Saratoga, Vacheron of Queens, Staley of Schoharie, Norton of Rensselaer.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Messrs. Scanlon of Kings, Hoefler of Oneida, Audett of Kings, Glenn of Seneca, Bold of New-York, Fairbrother of Queens, Babcock of Steuben, Rogers of Onondaga, Gray of Dutchess, Gallagher of Kings, Finn of New-York.

EXCISE—Messrs. Kern of Madison, Seibert of Erie, Wieman of Kings, Lawson of New-York, Conklin of Richmond, Reinhard of New-York, Krenrich of Sullivan, Sears of Franklin, Greene of Greene, Staley of Schoharie, Barry of New-York.

VILLAGES—Messrs. Schoepflin of Erie, Chambers of Rensselaer, Cartwright of Delaware, Tilton of Wyoming, Brownell of Broome, Ablett of Albany, Sherwood of Chenango, Cole of Onondaga, Friday of Kings, Madden of Queens, Tobin of New-York.

PRINTING—Messrs. Selbert of Erie, Howe of Tioga, Audett of Kings, Reinhard of New-York, Schoepflin of Erie, Cartwright of Delaware, Stewart of Tompkins, Keenholts of Albany, Smith of Monroe, McKeown of Kings, Kunzemann of New-York.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Eldredge of Warren, Clark of Ontario, Brush of Kings, Snyder of Schuyler, Honsinger of Clinton, Steinberg of New-York, Krenrich of Sullivan, Halpin of New-York, Smith of Steuben, Hoffman of New-York, McDermott of New-York.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Horton of Wayne, Kelsey of Livingston, Wilcox of Cayuga, Winne of Schenectady, Sanger of Oneida, Holmes of Cortland, Percy of New-York, Van Keuren of Ulster, Facey of New-York, Gallagher of Kings, Tobin of New-York.

LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Conkling of New-York, Sanger of Oneida, Eldredge of Warren, Cartwright of Delaware, Clarkson of Kings, Weed of Essex, Fuller of Jefferson, Robbins of Allegany, Smith of Steuben, Norton of Rensselaer, Ten Eyck of Albany.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. F. F. Schulz of Kings, Nixon of Chautauqua, Lounsbery of Ulster, Stewart of Westchester, Read of Kings, Miller of New-York, Dean of Orange, Smith of Monroe, Steinberg of New-York, Blake of New-York, and Cain of Kings.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Wiemann of Kings, Sanger of Oneida, Chambers of Rensselaer, Brush of Kings, Armstrong of Monroe, Higbie of Suffolk, Lounsbery of Ulster, Chapman of Onondaga, Thompson of Dutchess, Cain of Kings, and Barry of New-York.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Stewart of Tompkins, Babcock of Steuben, Friday of Kings, Krenrich of Sullivan, Wray of Kings, Bold of New-York, Cole of Rensselaer, Honsinger of Clinton, Hamilton of New-York, Coughlin of Erie, Fitzgerald of New-York.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, Kern of Madison, Andrews of New-York, Fuller of Jefferson, Gardenier of Columbia, Rockwell of Kings, Houghton of Kings, Finn of New-York, Tobin of New-York.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Houghton of Kings, Ablett of Albany, Babcock of Steuben, Dean of Orange, Friday of Kings, Greene of Greene, Adler of New-York, Gleason of New-York, Kunzemann of New-York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Tuttle of Genesee, Gardner of Montgomery, Van Amber of Lewis, Brush of Kings, Bold of New-York, Campbell of Kings, Andrews of New-York, Hennessy of Kings, Blake of New-York.

PRISONS—Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Wilcox of Cayuga, Tilton of Wyoming, Howe of Tioga, Scanlon of Kings, Seibert of Erie, Miller of New-York, Stevenson of Washington, Hoops of New-York, Gallagher of Kings.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Higbie of Suffolk, Van Amber of Lewis, Fairbrother of Queens, Rogers of Onondaga, Niles of New-York, Campbell of Kings, Burns of Westchester, Gray of Dutchess, La Fetra of New-York.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Horton of Wayne, Kelsey of Livingston, Armstrong of Monroe, Terry of Cattaraugus, Abell of Kings, Whittet of Erie, Hoops of New-York, Finn of New-York, Donnelly of New-York.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Lawson of New-York, Fuller of Jefferson, Rockwell of Kings, Hamilton of New-York, Rider of Otsego, Clark of Niagara, Wilks of New-York, Corrigan of New-York, Fitzgerald of New-York.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Snyder of Schuyler, Sherwood of Chenango, Brown of Yates, Brownell of Broome, Bloomingdale of Albany, Holmes of Cortland, Bullard of Orleans, Coughlin of Erie, McKeown of Kings.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Sherwood of Chenango, Cole of Onondaga, Holmes of Cortland, Bloomingdale of Albany, Gerst of Erie, Gray of Dutchess, Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, Corrigan of New-York, Kunzemann of New-York.

RULES—Messrs. Speaker, Ainsworth of Oswego, Malby of St. Lawrence, Nixon of Chautauqua, Foley of New-York, Hennessy of Kings.

ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Braun of Erie, Conklin of Richmond, Dean of Orange, Clarkson of Kings, Fitzgerald of New-York.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Schulz, H., of Kings, Abell of Kings, Adler of New-York, Rogers of Franklin, Gleason of New-York.

TO REORGANIZE THE DOCK BOARD

A Bill to Legislate the Present Commissioners Out of Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Lawson of New-York to-night introduced in the lower house a bill providing for the reorganization of the Dock Department of New-York City. The bill was prepared by the prominent dock builders in that city. The principal changes from the present laws are as follows:

The Board of Docks shall consist of three persons, who shall be known as Commissioners of Docks, and who shall be residents of the said City of New-York, and one of whom shall have been for at least ten years prior to his appointment a practical wharf builder, and actively engaged in that business for at least ten years prior to his appointment. The term of office of each of said Commissioners shall begin upon his appointment and qualification, and shall expire at the same time that the term of office of the Mayor, who shall make the appointment, expires; but each of said Commissioners may hold office until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; and the Mayor is authorized upon the passage of this act, without alleging any cause therefor, to immediately remove from office the three persons at present constituting the Board of Docks, and to appoint in their places three persons, in compliance with the provisions of this act.

Said department shall also have the management, supervision, and control of the erection of any and all sheds or covering over or upon said wharves, piers, or bulkheads, and may regulate the kind and nature of such sheds, and the manner of constructing the same, exclusive of any power or control of the Building or Fire Department over the same; provided, that new sheds shall not be constructed of wood. And the powers hereby granted are exclusive of any and all power now possessed by any other city department.

And said department is hereby directed to sell at public auction all machinery, tools, implements, and materials, except granite and cement blocks used in the construction of sea walls of every kind and description now owned by the City of New-York, and heretofore used by the Board of Docks for the construction of bulkheads, walls, wharves or piers, or other structures, or for dredging, or for any other purpose whatever; also all such tools, implements, and machines and materials (except granite and cement blocks, to be used on construction of sea walls,) which may be delivered in the future pursuant to existing valid contracts.

And all contracts for dredging, the erection or construction of wharves, piers, bulkheads, or any other structure advertised, let, or entered into by the said department, pursuant to Section 714, shall procure all the materials to be furnished by the person with whom the contracts are made necessary for the execution of said contract, and the furnishing by said contractor of all tools, implements, and machinery used in the performance and execution of said contracts.

The Department of Docks, by and with the consent and approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, may change the plans already made for the construction of the bulkheads and sea walls, and the nature, kind, and quantity of the materials therefor, whether the said bulkheads are made of stone or otherwise.

All leases (other than for districts appropriated by said department to special commercial interests) shall be made at public auction, to the highest bidder, after advertising the terms and place where said sale will be made daily for six week in The City Record, and twice each week in six other daily morning papers published in the City of New-York; provided, the city may adjourn said sale or abandon it whenever, in the judgment of said department, the amount bid for said lease shall be insufficient.

The Board of Dock Commissioners shall appoint a Chief Engineer, Secretary, and such subordinate officers—engineers, clerks, agents, and Inspectors—as shall be necessary to assist said board in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers, and may fix the compensation of all persons so appointed, but all such persons so appointed, with the exception of engineers and the Secretary, shall be subject to civil service examination, and the Inspectors shall be examined by the Board of Examiners under the civil service law in reference to their capacity, ability, and knowledge of the kind and nature of work over which they shall be appointed Inspectors. Said Board of Dock Commissioners shall appoint six Collectors, who shall collect all money which shall be due for the use of unleased city property under control of said Department of Docks. Each of said Collectors shall daily make returns, and written reports to the department of all moneys collected, the sources from which collected, and of all moneys due and uncollected, and the reasons for not collecting the same, and the names of the persons or vessels owing the same, together with such other information as the department may require. Each of such Collectors shall give an undertaking in $5,000, with two sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of their duties and against negligence on their part, which undertaking shall be approved by the Controller as to its form and efficiency. Each of such Collectors shall be paid a yearly salary of $1,500. But the annual expenses of said department, exclusive of salaries of Commissioners, for rent, furniture, supplies, and compensation of Secretary, Collectors, and subordinate officers, clerks, agents, and Inspectors, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $70,000.

Mr. Lawson said to-night that he himself favored a single-headed commission. He has been in conference with representatives of the Committee of Seventy, and will introduce a bill next week which will be prepared by the committee. Mr. Lawson is of the opinion that this bill will call for a reorganization of the New-York City Dock Department under a single-headed commission.

A CONFERENCE IN VIRGINIA

The Populists Ask the Other Parties to Discuss Reform Together.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9.—J. Haskins Hobson, the Chairman of the Populist State Committee, has asked the Chairmen of the Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition Committees to attend a conference with him on Jan. 22 in this city. Each Chairman is asked to bring two other representatives of his party. The object is to discuss the means for securing improved election laws. Gen. Mahone, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and W. W. Gibbes, the head of the Prohibition organization, will probably send representatives to the proposed conference.

It is hardly likely that Mr. Ellyson, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, will do so. This gentleman and the other Democratic leaders deny that there is any need of the radical reforms that are demanded. If these reforms are needed and have to come, the Democratic managers propose that they shall be made by their party and without the assistance of Mahone or other outsiders.

Will Have to Sue Mr. Paff.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 9.—George N. Paff, one of the trustees of Uniondale school discharged Miss Jennie Patterson, a teacher a year ago because she refused to do work that she thought the janitor should do. The State Superintendent, when appealed to, upheld Miss Patterson and ordered her reinstatement.

Mr. Paff in the meantime had engaged a Miss Abbott to take Miss Patterson's place, and had paid her out of his own pocket. The taxpayer's refused to reimburse him for this amount, $150, as they had been obliged to pay Miss Patterson while she was idle.

Mr. Paff threatened to sue, but now it appears that the district will have to sue if any suing is done.

It has been found that Mr. Paff reimbursed himself from the district funds, and then the latter being $150 short, gave a teacher a note for that amount for her salary. This note the district will have to honor and recover from Mr. Paff.

Will Consolidate the Offices.

Mayor Strong has concluded that a warrant clerk and an assistant warrant clerk, each at $1,500 per year, are not necessary in his office, so he will consolidate the two places.

The Mayor's plan is to have one clerk do this work at a salary of $2,000 a year. It is thought probable that Mr. Alexander, the Mayor's private stenographer, will be appointed warrant clerk. The present warrant clerks are John H. Nagle and John J. Reagan. As yet they have had no notice to resign.

Daniel Slater, the colored man who was on duty at the Sturtevant House headquarters during the campaign, may get a place as one of the messengers.

Ogdensburg to Abolish Mercy Protests.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 9.—At a meeting to-day of the Archdeaconry of Ogdensburg, which includes the Episcopalian clergymen of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, a protest was made against the proposition to form a diocese of Utica. It was also decided, if a separation of dioceses must be made, to approve the suggestion to form a diocese of Troy, as outlined in a recent issue of the diocesan paper by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Archdeacon of Ogdensburg. The protest was sent to the Council, now in session in New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Earnwell, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Perrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Auranla, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM, for Brazil, per steamship Hevellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevellus";) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer Halifax; at 9:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *6 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranla with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tehima, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Franscisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

*Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

West Indies.

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES
to the West Indies, by Quebec Steamship Company's fine steamships, visiting Windward Islands, Trinidad, &c., from New-York, February 2, 13, and 25.

EGYPT, NILE, AND PALESTINE.

Personally Conducted Parties leave New-York for Egypt and the Holy Land on Feb. 2 and 23, including Camping Tour in Palestine and Trip on the Nile.

MEXICO.

A Grand Tour to Mexico and return by Ward Line Mail Steamer "Yumuri" from New-York, Feburary 9th, 1895, visiting Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Aguas Callentes, Tampico, Campeche, &c.

A pleasant Cruise on the Gulf of Mexico, and a tour of Eighteen Days through the most interesting parts of Mexico by a Special Pullman Train.

Everything First-Class. Inclusive Fare, $250.00.

FLORIDA.

Five Special Parties, under Personal Escort, from New-York Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 26, March 12, 26, visiting the most attractive Florida resorts by Special Pullman Vestibule Trains.

Independent Tickets Everywhere.
DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM
THOS. COOK & SON.
Agents for Pickford and Black Steamship Line, only connection between Cuba and West Indies.
Official Ticket Agents for all trunk lines.
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A. M.	*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.	Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Drafts, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.	Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.	Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of